



City of San Marcos

Regular Meeting Historic Preservation Commission June 1, 2023, 6:00 PM City Hall, Council Chambers 630 East Hopkins Street

The Commission member presiding over the meeting will be present at this location.

Due to COVID-19, this will be a hybrid (in-person/virtual) meeting. For more information on how to observe the virtual meeting, please visit:

<https://sanmarcostx.gov/2861/Historic-Preservation-Commission-VideosA>

The Historic Preservation Commission may adjourn into executive session to consider any item on the agenda if a matter is raised that is appropriate for Executive Session discussion. An announcement will be made on the basis for the Executive Session discussion. The Historic Preservation Commission may also publicly discuss any item listed on this agenda for Executive Session.

I. Call To Order

II. Roll Call

III. Citizen Comment Period: *Persons wishing to participate (speak) during the citizen comment period must submit their written comments to hpcommission@sanmarcostx.gov no later than **12:00 p.m. (noon)** on the day of the meeting. A call-in number to join by phone or link will be provided for participation on a mobile device, laptop or desktop computer. Comments shall have a time limit of three minutes each. Please indicate if you would like to speak in person.*

MINUTES

1. Consider approval, by motion, of the May 4, 2023 regular meeting minutes.

UPDATES

2. Updates on the following:
 - a. HPC Committee Reports Concerning Recent Activities
 - b. Grant Opportunities and Updates
 - c. Dunbar School Home Economics Building Restoration Progress
 - d. Historic Preservation Plan Update
 - e. Upcoming Events and Training Opportunities

DISCUSSION ITEMS

3. Discussion regarding a process to rename local historic landmarks and provide feedback to staff.

IV. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

Board Members may provide requests for discussion items for a future agenda in accordance with the board's approved bylaws. *(No further discussion will be held related to topics proposed until they are posted on a future agenda in accordance with the Texas Open Meetings Act.)*

V. QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION WITH PRESS AND PUBLIC

This is an opportunity for the Press and Public to ask questions related to items on this agenda. Persons wishing to participate remotely in the Q&A session must email hpccommission@sanmarcostx.gov beginning the day prior to the meeting and before 12:00PM the day of the meeting. A call-in number to join by phone or link will be provided for participation on a mobile device, laptop or desktop computer. If attending in person, no sign up is required.

VI. ADJOURNMENT

Notice of Assistance at the Public Meetings

The City of San Marcos is committed to compliance with the American with Disabilities Act. Reasonable modifications and equal access to communications will be provided upon request. If requiring Sign Language Interpreters or alternative formats, please give notice at least 2 days (48 hours) before the meeting date. Individuals who require auxiliary aids and services for this meeting should contact the City of San Marcos ADA Coordinator at 512-393-8000 (voice) or call Texas Relay Service (TRS) by dialing 7-1-1. Requests can also be faxed to 855-461-6674 or sent by e-mail to ADArequest@sanmarcostx.gov. For more information on the Historic Preservation Commission, please contact Alison Brake, Historic Preservation Officer at 512.393.8232 or abrake@sanmarcostx.gov.



CITY OF SAN MARCOS

Meeting Minutes

Historic Preservation Commission

Thursday, May 4, 2023

6:00 PM

Hybrid Meeting

Due to COVID-19, this was a hybrid in-person/virtual meeting. For more information on how to observe the virtual meeting, please visit:

<https://sanmarcostx.gov/2861/Historic-Preservation-Commission-VideosA>

I. Call To Order

With a quorum present the regular meeting of the San Marcos Historic Preservation Commission was called to order at 6:00 p.m. on Thursday, May 4, 2023.

II. Roll Call

Present 6 – Commissioner Rogers, Commissioner Baker, Commissioner Dake, Commissioner Dedek, Commissioner Long, and Commissioner Dillon

Absent 0

III. 30 Minute Citizen Comment Period:

No one spoke.

ELECTION OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS:

Elections were held again as the previously elected Chair resigned citing personal reasons.

1. Historic Preservation Commission Chairperson

Commissioner Dillon nominated Commissioner Rogers for Chairperson. There were no other nominations presented. The motion carried by the following vote:

For: 6 – Commissioner Baker, Commissioner Rogers, Commissioner Dedek, Commissioner Long, and Commissioner Dillon

Against: 0

2. Historic Preservation Commission Vice Chairperson

Commissioner Dillon nominated Commissioner Rogers for Vice Chairperson. There were no other nominations presented.

A motion was made by Commissioner Dillon to nominate Commissioner Dake as Vice Chairperson. There were no other nominations presented. The motion carried by the following vote:

For: 6 – Commissioner Baker, Commissioner Rogers, Commissioner Dedek,

Commissioner Long, and Commissioner Dillon

Against: 0

MINUTES

3. Consider approval, by motion, of the April 6, 2023 regular meeting minutes.

Commissioner Dake stated that the minutes should be amended to show that Commissioner Rogers declared the meeting adjourned as she was acting Chair.

A motion was made by Commissioner Dake, seconded by Commissioner Baker, to amend the minutes to reflect that Commissioner Dake was not yet present for the elections.

For: 7 – Commissioner Baker, Commissioner Rogers, Commissioner Ong'olo, Commissioner Dake, Commissioner Dedek, Commissioner Long, and Commissioner Dillon

Against: 0

ACTION ITEM

4. HPC-23-06 (804 Burleson Street) Consider a request for a Certificate of Appropriateness by Kristy Money to allow the construction of a new, detached, two-story, three-car garage, which will include a 1,000 square foot Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) on the second floor.

Alison Brake, Historic Preservation Officer, gave a brief presentation stating that the request had not changed since the Commission held the public hearing at the March meeting.

Kristy Money, 804 Burleson Street, was available for questions.

Discussion between the Commission and the applicant ensued. Chair Rogers stated that the Commission was very aware of the frustrations of the neighbors and the neighborhood. She reminded the Commission to review the request independently as well as reminded them that the Commission cannot base any decision upon previously approved Certificates of Appropriateness or outstanding Code Enforcement issues; to only make decisions based on the information presented to them and City Development Code standards, Historic District Design Guidelines, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

A motion was made by Commissioner Dillon, seconded by Commissioner Dake, to deny the construction of a new, detached, two-story, three-car garage, which will include a 1,000 square foot Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) on the second floor as the request did not meet the following Construction and Repair Standards of Section 4.5.2.1(I)(1) of the San Marcos Development Code: rhythm of spacing of buildings on streets, roof shape, and scale of a building, and was not consistent with Secretary of the Interior's Standards [Standards 9 and 10]. The motion carried by the following vote:

For: 6 – Commissioner Rogers, Commissioner Baker, Commissioner Dake, Commissioner Dedek, Commissioner Long, and Commissioner Dillon

Against: 0

PUBLIC HEARING

- 5. HPC-23-08 (728 Viola Street) Hold a public hearing and consider a request for a Certificate of Appropriateness by Daniel Garcia to allow the renovation of the existing detached garage at the rear of the property which will alter the pitch of the structure's roof.**

Alison Brake, Historic Preservation Officer, gave a presentation outlining the request. She concluded the renovation of the existing detached garage at the rear of the property which will alter the pitch of the structure's roof was consistent with the San Marcos Development Code [Sections 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(a), 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(b), 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(d), 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(e), 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(f), 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(h), and 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(j)] and the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation [Standard Numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, and 10].

No one else spoke and Chair Rogers closed the public hearing.

A motion was made by Commissioner Baker, seconded by Commissioner Dillon, to approve the renovation of the existing detached garage at the rear of the property which will alter the pitch of the structure's roof as submitted as the request met the criteria of the San Marcos Development Code and is consistent with the Historic District Design Guidelines and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The motion carried by the following vote:

For: 6 – Commissioner Rogers, Commissioner Baker, Commissioner Dake,
 Commissioner Dedek, Commissioner Long, and Commissioner Dillon
Against: 0

- 6. HPC-23-09 (804 Burleson Street) Hold a public hearing and consider a request for a Certificate of Appropriateness by Kristy Money to allow the removal of the wrought iron Juliette balcony on the second story of the front façade and to allow the installation of a new window awning over the sunroom window, located at the southeast corner of the front façade on the first story of the home.**

Alison Brake, Historic Preservation Officer, gave a presentation outlining the request. She stated that the applicant had withdrawn the portion of the request asking for the installation of the new awning. She concluded the removal of the wrought iron Juliette balcony on the second story of the front façade was consistent with the San Marcos Development Code [Sections 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(c) and 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(d)] and the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation [Standard Number 1], and neutral with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation [Standard Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9].

Kristy Money, 804 Burleson Street, made herself available for questions, explaining that she withdrew the request for the new awning because of the potential weight it would add to the front façade.

No one else spoke and Chair Rogers closed the public hearing.

A motion was made by Commissioner Dillon to approve the request to remove the wrought iron Juliette balcony on the second story of the front façade. The motion died for lack of a second.

Discussion among the Commission regarding the balcony as a character defining feature of the home ensued.

A motion was made by Commissioner Dake, seconded by Commissioner Baker to deny the removal of the wrought iron Juliette balcony on the second story of the front façade as the request was not consistent with Secretary of the Interior's Standards 2, 3, 4, and 5. The motion carried by the following vote:

For: 6 – Commissioner Rogers, Commissioner Baker, Commissioner Dake,
 Commissioner Dedek, Commissioner Long, and Commissioner Dillon
Against: 0

- 7. HPC-23-10 (802 West San Antonio Street) Hold a public hearing and consider a request for a Certificate of Appropriateness by Mike Wills, on behalf of Stephanie Rubiano Shropshire, to allow a change in the approved design of a new, detached 712 square foot single-story workshop/art studio to be located behind the existing detached garage in the rear yard of the property which would allow vinyl windows to be installed rather than custom-built wood windows, and allow a wrought iron fence to be installed along the side and rear property lines.**

Alison Brake, Historic Preservation Officer, gave a presentation outlining the request. She concluded to allow a change in the approved design of a new, detached 712 square foot single-story workshop/art studio to be located behind the existing detached garage in the rear yard of the property which would allow vinyl windows to be installed rather than custom-built wood windows was consistent with the San Marcos Development Code [Sections 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(c), 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(d), and 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(g)] and the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation [Standard Numbers 1, 2, 9, and 10], and the installation of a wrought iron fence to be installed along the side and rear property lines was consistent with the San Marcos Development Code [Sections 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(e)] and the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation [Standard Numbers 1, 2, and 10] and neutral with the San Marcos Development Code [Sections 4.5.2.1(l)(1)(g)] the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation [Standard Number 9].

Jason Daniel, 1750 Hugo Road, stated that he was the contracted builder and provided information on the vinyl windows. He was available for questions.

Stephanie Shropshire, 802 West San Antonio Street, provided information as to why she wanted the taller wrought iron fence versus the existing metal garden loop fence. She explained that she was an avid gardener and lately had noticed deer had been damaging her efforts.

Mike Wills, 801 Columbia, stated the examples of the fence provided in the packet did have the decorative finials, but the final fence had not been chosen. Discussion ensued among the Commission and applicant regarding whether the new fence would include decorative finials.

No one else spoke and Chair Rogers closed the public hearing.

Commissioner Baker requested to act on each individual request rather than the request as a whole; the Commission agreed.

Discussion ensued among the Commission about the appropriateness of the vinyl material and its use on the subordinate structure.

A motion was made by Commissioner Dillon, seconded by Commissioner Long, to approve a change in the approved design of a new, detached 712 square foot single-story workshop/art studio to be located behind the existing detached garage in the rear yard of the property which would allow vinyl windows to be installed rather than custom-built wood windows as submitted as the request met the criteria of the San Marcos Development Code and is consistent with the Historic District Design Guidelines and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The motion carried by the following vote:

For: 6 – Commissioner Rogers, Commissioner Baker, Commissioner Dake, Commissioner Dedek, Commissioner Long, and Commissioner Dillon
Against: 0

A motion was made by Commissioner Dillon, seconded by Commissioner Dake, to approve a wrought iron fence to be installed along the side and rear property lines as submitted as the request met the criteria of the San Marcos Development Code and is consistent with the Historic District Design Guidelines and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The motion carried by the following vote:

For: 6 – Commissioner Rogers, Commissioner Baker, Commissioner Dake, Commissioner Dedek, Commissioner Long, and Commissioner Dillon
Against: 0

UPDATES

8. Updates on the following:

- a. HPC Committee Reports Concerning Recent Activities**
- b. Grant Opportunities and Updates**
- c. Dunbar School Home Economics Building Restoration Progress**
- d. Historic Preservation Plan**
- e. Upcoming Events and Training Opportunities**
 - a. Nothing to report as the Preservation Month Committee did not meet.
 - b. Nothing to report from staff.
 - c. Nothing to report from staff.
 - d. Staff stated the Request for Proposals had been sent to the Purchasing Department for review and issuance.
 - e. Staff provided information on the new event created to celebrate National Preservation Month – the Historic Home Collective – being held on May 13, 10 am – 2 pm at the San Marcos Price Center. A come & go event at which participants can come learn about various architectural styles seen in San Marcos, learn how to keep older & historic homes energy efficient (with an emphasis in solar and battery technology), and why wood windows are so important while learning the basics of repairing and maintaining them. Staff also invited the Commission to attend the Main Street event, Imagine the Possibilities Tour, on May 11th.

9. Discussion regarding site elements in the historic district, including, but not limited to, sidewalks and provide feedback to staff.

The Commission last discussed the potential process of renaming historic landmarks in January where they determined this issue was a priority issue to be handled with the drafting of the historic preservation plan. The Commission agreed to hold a meeting or workshop they could discuss the potential process and criteria to be better prepared during the historic preservation plan process.

As no Certificate of Appropriateness applications were received for the month of June, the Commission determined the best opportunity to discuss the potential process would be at the June 1st regular meeting.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

Commissioner Baker requested the following item to be added as a discussion item:

- Site elements in historic districts (*While the Commission discussed this in April, Commissioner Baker stated that she would like to continue the discussion on this topic.*)

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION WITH PRESS AND PUBLIC

No one spoke.

THERE BEING NO FURTHER BUSINESS CHAIR ROGERS DECLARED THE MEETING ADJOURNED AT 7:12 P.M.

Jennifer Rogers, Chair

ATTEST:

Alison Brake, Historic Preservation Officer



MEMO

TO: San Marcos Historic Preservation Commission
FROM: Alison Brake, Historic Preservation Officer
DATE: May 23, 2023
RE: Item 3: Potential Process for Renaming Local Historic Landmarks

Over the past several months, the Commission has discussed drafting requirements for renaming local historic landmarks, specifically those landmarks owned by the city; last discussed in January 2023. Eight of the nine local historic landmarks are owned by the city, and one is privately owned. It should be noted that, in the future, both city-owned and privately-owned properties could be designated as local landmarks.

During the discussion, process and criteria were the pieces the Commission was focused on. Below, the Commission will find information as well as some questions to consider that will help aid the discussion.

Process & Criteria (*all codes or policies referenced have been attached as background*)

Across the country, the processes for naming and renaming typically center on municipal facilities or public streets. While many cities with preservation programs have criteria to designate landmarks at the local level, not many include a process to rename the landmark. The designation regulations of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina notes that the process for amending a landmark is the same as that for designating a landmark; Section 10.2.16(A)(2). City of Austin preservation staff indicated their policy for renaming landmarks, is to follow the process and criteria for designating a local landmark; Section 25-2-352, Section 25-2-354, and Section 25-2-355. The route for designation in Austin is: Historic Landmark Commission, Planning Commission, and then City Council.

The City of San Marcos ordinance which designates a building or site as a local historic landmark does not officially name the building or site; it only indicates it is a local historic landmark. Any naming or renaming would have no bearing on the continuing status as a landmark. When a local landmark is designated, staff updates the Development Code with a future round of Code edits to reflect the name. A local landmark has not been renamed before. A 1997 resolution adopted by City Council (1997-88R) is the current policy for naming city parks and facilities.

There are processes and criteria outlined by the Department of the Interior for properties being listed on the National Register of Historic Places, found in the bulletin titled "*How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*"; attached. The process and criteria set by the Department of the Interior is followed by many other preservation programs, including the Texas Historical Commission.

The Heritage Association of San Marcos provided a draft process to the Commission which also could provide inspiration on drafting requirements, which is attached.

Ms. Chelsea Ong'olo, a former Commissioner, while on the Commission, shared the following city policies and codes with staff, stating that they could provide good templates to follow.

- Ogden City, UT: The criteria for naming or renaming city facilities, found within their City Code, may be considered by the City Council and Mayor. Section 7-18-4 is where the specific criteria can be found. There are some that relate to historic significance.
- Ashland, OR: Chapter 13.24 of the Municipal Code relates to the process for naming or renaming a street. The criteria include one that broadly relates to historic significance, Section 13.24.010(B)(5).
- Hermosa Beach, CA: This is a policy guide that establishes criteria and formal procedures for the “*naming of public facilities and outdoor space; the placement of Monuments or Statues, public art, and memorial park benches; and event and activity Sponsorships for the purpose of recognizing individuals, groups or organization that have made a significant contribution to the City of Hermosa Beach.*” While the document centers on a naming process, Ms. Ong’olo thought the review processes found within the document could be helpful to the discussion.
- San Antonio, TX: A process to change the name of a city facility is codified in Chapter 6, Article 116, Division 3. While there are not many criteria within this Section, Section 6-662 provides guidelines regarding choosing names. Additionally, a process exists for a public street to be renamed or to allow a memorial designation to an existing city street. The request is reviewed by the Planning Commission, who gives a recommendation, and is ultimately decided by City Council; process and criteria are found in Section 6-674
- San Diego, CA: A Council policy that covers the naming and renaming of all City Assets, which is defined in the document. The document does a good job of stating what the policy does and does not apply to and presents clear procedures to follow.
- Menlo Park, CA: - Council policy that provides guidance on naming new facilities or changing the names of previously designated facilities.

Questions to Consider

- Should the process apply only to city-owned historic landmarks or also apply to those privately owned?
- Should the criteria for renaming be similar to the proposed amended criteria for designation of local historic landmarks, previously discussed by the Commission in August 2022? (*Draft Development Code redline, proposed in HPC Recommendation Resolution 2022-01RR, is attached for reference.*)
- Should criteria incorporate National guidelines & processes (i.e., National Register of Historic Places)?

Next Steps (following discussion on process & criteria on June 1st)

- Staff drafts Recommendation Resolution.
- Historic Preservation Commission acts on Recommendation Resolution.
- Recommendation Resolution sent to City Manager and City Clerk to forward to Mayor and City Council.
- City Council provides initial authorization to amend Development Code text.
- Development Code text amendment is processed by staff.



Sec. 10.2.16. Historic Landmark Designation

A. Applicability

1. The City Council shall designate Historic Landmarks.
2. Designations and amendments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this section. Removing the designation from a Historic Landmark shall also follow the provisions of this section.

B. Application Requirements

1. Designation Reports

The Historic Development Commission shall make, or cause to be made, an investigation and report on the historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological and cultural significance of each building, structure, site, area or object proposed for designation. Applications prepared by owners will be judged by the same criteria as those prepared by the commission. Such reports shall contain the following information:

- a. The name of the property to be considered for designation—both common and historic names, if they can be determined;
- b. The name and address of the current property owner;
- c. The location of the property proposed to be designated historic, including the street address and County tax map and parcel numbers or the parcel identification number;
- d. The date of construction and of any later alterations, if any;

- e. An assessment of the significance of the site or structure based on the criteria for designation cited below;
- f. An architectural or archaeological description of the area of the site or structure proposed to be designated. If outbuildings or other appurtenant features are proposed to be designated, the report shall contain a description of those features;
- g. A historical discussion of the site or structure within its type, period and locality;
- h. Archival photographs and/or digital images that clearly depict the property proposed to be designated, including views of all facades, pertinent details and siting, as outlined in the supporting information requirements of the current form for Historic Landmark Designation provided by the City; and
- i. A map showing the location of the property, including any outbuildings and appurtenant features.

2. Elements of Ordinances Designating Historic Landmarks:

Ordinances designating historic landmarks shall contain the following elements which shall:

- a. Describe each property designated in the ordinance, including the approximate area of the property so designated;
- b. List the name or names of the owner or owners of the property;
- c. Describe those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological and/or cultural significance;
- d. Describe the nature of the commission's jurisdiction over the interior, if any and those interior features of the property to be reviewed for certificates of appropriateness if they are to be changed;
- e. Require, for each building, structure, site, area or object designated as an historic landmark that the waiting period set forth in the general statutes be observed prior to its demolition;
- f. Provide, for each designated historic landmark, a suitable sign or plaque indicating that the property has been so designated. If the owner consents, the sign or plaque shall be placed upon the property; if the owner objects, the sign or plaque shall be placed on a nearby public right-of-way; and

- g. Recite any other information the governing body deems necessary within the authority conferred by the General Statutes.

C. Approval Process

Ordinances designating Historic Landmarks shall be adopted and amended according to the following procedure.

1. Planning Director Action

The Planning Director shall review the designation report and ordinance for conformance to the Application Requirements and provide a report to the Historic Development Commission and City Council that the documents are in conformance with this UDO's requirements.

2. Historic Development Commission Recommendation

The Commission shall forward its recommendation on the report to the City Council. The Council shall refer the report to the State Department of Cultural Resources, Office of Archives and History.

3. Department of Cultural Resources Action

The Department of Cultural Resources, acting through the State Historic Preservation Officer or designee, may make an analysis of and recommendations concerning the report. If the Department does not submit its written comments or recommendations in connection with any proposed designation within 30 days following a written request for such analysis has been received by the department, the Commission and the City Council shall be relieved of any responsibility to consider such comments.

4. Historic Development Commission and City Council Joint Public Hearing

- a. The Historic Development Commission and the City Council shall hold a joint public hearing on the report and proposed ordinance.
- b. Notice of the hearing shall be published at least once in a newspaper generally circulated within the City. Written notice of the hearing shall also be mailed by the Historic Development Commission to all owners and occupants of properties whose identity and current mailing address can be ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence.
- c. All such notices shall be published or mailed not less than 10 nor more than 25 days prior to the date set for the public hearing.

- d. The mailed notices in this subsection are for the convenience of property owners and occupants and any defect or their omission therein shall not impair the validity of the public hearing or any action following therefrom.
- e. Following the Joint Public Hearing, the City Council shall refer the proposed ordinance to the Commission for final review and recommendation.

5. Historic Development Commission Action

- a. Taking into consideration the written comments and recommendations of the Department of Cultural Resources and information received during the Public Hearing, if any, the commission shall make a final recommendation to City Council. The commission may recommend any amendments to the report or ordinance.
- b. Upon adoption of the ordinance or any amendments, the commission shall give written notification of such designation to the owners and occupants of each designated historic property, insofar as reasonable diligence permits.
- c. One copy of the ordinance and each amendment shall be filed by the Historic Development Commission in the office of the County Register of Deeds. Each historic property designated as a historic landmark in the ordinance shall be indexed according to the name of the owner of the property in the grantee and grantor indexes in the Register of Deeds office and the Historic Development Commission shall pay a reasonable fee for filing and indexing. A second copy of the ordinance and of each amendment shall be kept on file in the City Clerk's office and shall be made available for public inspection at any reasonable time. A third copy of the ordinance and each amendment shall be given to the director of the Inspections Department.
- d. Upon adoption of the ordinance or any amendments, the Historic Development Commission shall give notice to the County tax assessor. The designation and any recorded restrictions upon the property limiting its use for preservation purposes shall be considered by the assessor in appraising it for tax purposes. The fact that a building, structure, site, area or object has been designated a Historic Landmark shall be clearly indicated on all tax maps maintained by the County or City for such period as the designation remains in effect.

6. City Council Action

Following the joint public hearing and upon receipt of the Commission's final recommendation, the City Council may adopt the ordinance as proposed, adopt the ordinance with any amendments it deems necessary or reject the proposal. If the City Council rejects a designation report, a copy of the minutes of the meeting at which such a decision to reject the report was made shall be mailed to the owner of the property proposed for designation.

D. Considerations for Approval

1. Criteria for Designation

No building, structure, site, area or object shall be recommended for designation as a historic landmark unless it is deemed and found by the Historic Development Commission to be of special significance in terms of its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological and cultural importance and to possess integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and association.

2. Limitations on Interior Designation and Review

Jurisdiction of the commission over interior spaces shall be limited to specific interior features of architectural, artistic or historical significance in publicly owned historic landmarks and of privately owned historic landmarks for which consent for interior review has been given by the owner. If an owner's consent has been filed in the office of the County Register of Deeds and indexed according to the name of the owner of the property in the grantee and grantor indexes, such consent shall bind future owners and/or successors in title. The ordinance establishing the historic designation shall specify the interior features to be reviewed and the specific nature of the commission's jurisdiction over those features.

§ 25-2-352 - HISTORIC DESIGNATION CRITERIA.

- (A) The council may designate a structure or site as a historic landmark (H) combining district if:
- (1) the property is at least 50 years old and represents a period of significance of at least 50 years ago, unless the property is of exceptional importance as defined by National Register Bulletin 22, National Park Service (1996);
 - (2) the property retains a high degree of integrity, as defined by the National Register of Historic Places, that clearly conveys its historical significance and does not include an addition or alteration which has significantly compromised its integrity; and
 - (3) the property:
 - (a) is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places; or is designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, State Archeological Landmark, or National Historic Landmark; or
 - (b) demonstrates significance in at least two of the following categories:
 - (i) Architecture. The property embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a recognized architectural style, type, or method of construction; exemplifies technological innovation in design or construction; displays high artistic value in representing ethnic or folk art, architecture, or construction; represents a rare example of an architectural style in the city; serves as an outstanding example of the work of an architect, builder, or artisan who significantly contributed to the development of the city, state, or nation; possesses cultural, historical, or architectural value as a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian or vernacular structure; or represents an architectural curiosity or one-of-a-kind building. A property located within a local historic district is ineligible to be nominated for landmark designation under the criterion for architecture, unless it possesses exceptional significance or is representative of a separate period of significance.
 - (ii) Historical Associations. The property has long-standing significant associations with persons, groups, institutions, businesses, or events of historic importance which contributed significantly to the history of the city, state, or nation; or represents a significant portrayal of the cultural practices or the way of life of a definable group of people in a historic time.
 - (iii) Archeology. The property has, or is expected to yield, significant data concerning the human history or prehistory of the region;
 - (iv) Community Value. The property has a unique location, physical characteristic, or significant feature that contributes to the character, image, or cultural identity of the city, a neighborhood, or a particular group.
 - (v) Landscape Feature. The property is a significant natural or designed landscape or landscape feature with artistic, aesthetic, cultural, or historical value to the city.
- (B) The council may designate an area as a historic area (HD) combining district if at least 51 percent of the principal structures within the proposed district are contributing to the historic character of the district when the historic preservation officer certifies that the zoning or rezoning application is complete.
- (C) The council may enlarge the boundary of an existing historic area (HD) combining district if the additional structure, group of structures, or area adds historic, archeological, or cultural value to the district.
- (D) Except as limited by Subsection (E), the council may reduce the boundary of an existing historic area (HD) combining district if:
- (1) the structure to be excluded does not contribute to the historic character of the district;
 - (2) excluding the structure or area will not cause physical, historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural degradation of the district; or

(3) a reasonable use of the structure that allows the exterior to remain in its original style does not exist.

(E) The minimum size for a historic area (HD) combining district is one block face.

Source: Ord. 041202-16; Ord. 20060622-128; Ord. 20111215-091.

§ 25-2-354 - HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION PUBLIC HEARING REQUIREMENT.

- (A) The Historic Landmark Commission shall hold a public hearing on a zoning or rezoning application that requests:
- (1) designation of a historic landmark (H) or historic area (HD) combining district; or
 - (2) an amendment or removal of a historic landmark (H) or historic area (HD) combining district designation.
- (B) The director of the Neighborhood Planning and Zoning Department shall give notice of the public hearing under Section 25-1-132(A) (Notice Of Public Hearing). The Director of the Neighborhood Planning and Zoning Department shall also provide notice of the public hearing by posting signs on the property.
- (C) The Historic Landmark Commission shall make a recommendation to the Land Use Commission on a zoning or rezoning application governed by this section not later than the 14th day after the Historic Landmark Commission closes the public hearing on the application.
- (D) The director of the Neighborhood Planning and Zoning Department shall forward the recommendation of the Historic Landmark Commission to the Land Use Commission and council.

Source: Ord. 041202-16.

§ 25-2-355 - HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION REVIEW.

- (A) The Historic Landmark Commission shall consider the criteria established in Section 25-2-352 (Historic Designation Criteria) when reviewing an application for a historic landmark (H) or historic area (HD) combining district.
- (B) If the Historic Landmark Commission recommends designation of a historic landmark (H) or historic area (HD) combining district, it shall send a recommendation to the Land Use Commission and the council that includes:
- (1) a statement of the reasons for recommending designation of the district;
 - (2) a legal description of the boundary of the district;
 - (3) maps, photographs, and histories of the structures, sites, or areas located in the district as required by administrative rule;
 - (4) findings that support the criteria for designating the district and that establish the importance of the district; and
 - (5) for a historic area (HD) combining district, a historic area district preservation plan and list of designated contributing structures as described in Section 25-2-356 (Historic Area District Ordinance and Preservation Plan Requirement).

Source: Ord. 041202-16; Ord. 20060622-128; 20090806-068; Ord. No. 20170928-099, 10-9-17.

RESOLUTION 1997- 88 R

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN MARCOS, TEXAS, ADOPTING A POLICY FOR NAMING CITY PARKS AND FACILITIES; AND DECLARING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN MARCOS, TEXAS:

PART 1. The authority to name city parks, buildings, rooms, and other city facilities resides with the City Council. Only names submitted by the City Manager shall be considered.

PART 2. When determined to be appropriate by the city manager, recognition plaques may be placed on features within facilities, such as fountains, reflective pools, or special rooms without actually naming the feature. City Council approval is not required for placement of such recognition plaques.

PART 3. Facilities may be named for individuals or organizations from the local community, well-known state or national leaders, geographical locations, events, or concepts. Facilities will not be named for individuals unless they have been deceased for at least two years.

PART 4. For the name of an individual or organization from the local community to be considered, one or more of the following criteria shall be met:

- a. The individual or organization will have performed outstanding service to the community. Generally, the service shall have been performed in the area of activity associated with the facility.
- b. The individual or organization will have made a significant contribution of money or land toward the development, maintenance and/or operation of the park, building, or facility.

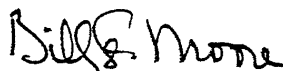
PART 5. Any person or group may submit a nomination to name a facility, building, room or park. The nomination must be in writing and include such things as:

- a. a biographical sketch of the person whose name is suggested;
- b. a detailed description of the person's or organization's involvement in the community or departmental activity;
- c. a statement noting the appropriateness of the proposed name for the facility, building, room or park; and
- d. an estimate of the cost required to place (or replace) signs and plaques as needed to implement the new name.

PART 6. Nominations should be sent to the board, commission, or department having jurisdiction over the facility. If the board or department concurs with the recommended name, then it will forward its recommendation to the City Manager. If the City Manager approves, the name will be submitted to the City Council for final approval of the name.

PART 7. That this Resolution is in full force and effect immediately from and after its passage.

ADOPTED this 9th day of June, 1997.



Billy G. Moore
Mayor

NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETIN

Technical information on the the National Register of Historic Places:
survey, evaluation, registration, and preservation of cultural resources



U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
National Register, History and Education

How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation



The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to tribes.

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

This material is partially based upon work conducted under a cooperative agreement with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Date of publication: 1990; revised 1991, 1995, 1997. Revised for Internet 1995.

Cover

*(Top Left) **Criterion B - Frederick Douglass Home, Washington, D.C.** From 1877-1899, this was the home of Frederick Douglass, the former slave who rose to become a prominent author, abolitionist, editor, orator, and diplomat. (Walter Smalling, Jr.)*

*(Top Right) **Criterion D - Francis Canyon Ruin, Blanco vicinity, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.** A fortified village site composed of 40 masonry-walled rooms arranged in a cluster of four house blocks. Constructed ca. 1716-1742 for protection against raiding Utes and Comanches, the site has information potential related to Navajo, Pueblo, and Spanish cultures. (Jon Samuelson)*

*(Bottom Left) **Criterion C - Bridge in Cherrytree Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania.** Built in 1882, this Pratt through truss bridge is significant for engineering as a well preserved example of a type of bridge frequently used in northwestern Pennsylvania in the late 19th century. (Pennsylvania Department of Transportation)*

*(Bottom Right) **Criterion A - Main Street/Market Square Historic District, Houston, Harris County, Texas.** Until well into the 20th century this district marked the bounds of public and business life in Houston. Constructed between the 1870s and 1920s, the district includes Houston's municipal and county buildings, and served as the city's wholesale, retail, and financial center. (Paul Hester)*

PREFACE

Preserving historic properties as important reflections of our American heritage became a national policy through passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The Historic Sites Act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to identify and recognize properties of national significance (National Historic Landmarks) in United States history and archeology. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized the Secretary to expand this recognition to properties of local and State significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture, and worthy of preservation. The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of these recognized properties, and is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior.¹

The National Register of Historic Places documents the appearance and importance of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects signifi-

cant in our prehistory and history. These properties represent the major patterns of our shared local, State, and national experience. To guide the selection of properties included in the National Register, the National Park Service has developed the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. These criteria are standards by which every property that is nominated to the National Register is judged. In addition, the National Park Service has developed criteria for the recognition of nationally significant properties, which are designated National Historic Landmarks and prehistoric and historic units of the National Park System. Both these sets of criteria were developed to be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, which are uniform, national standards for preservation activities.²

This publication explains how the National Park Service applies these criteria in evaluating the wide range of properties that may be significant in local, State, and national history.

It should be used by anyone who must decide if a particular property qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places.

Listing properties in the National Register is an important step in a nationwide preservation process. The responsibility for the identification, initial evaluation, nomination, and treatment of historic resources lies with private individuals, State historic preservation offices, and Federal preservation offices, local governments, and Indian tribes. The final evaluation and listing of properties in the National Register is the responsibility of the Keeper of the National Register.

This bulletin was prepared by staff of the National Register Branch, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, with the assistance of the History Division. It was originally issued in draft form in 1982. The draft was revised into final form by Patrick W. Andrus, Historian, National Register, and edited by Rebecca H. Shrimpton, Consulting Historian.

Beth L. Savage, National Register and Sarah Dillard Pope, National Register, NCSHPO coordinated the latest revision of this bulletin. Antionette J. Lee, Tanya Gossett, and Kira Badamo coordinated earlier revisions.

¹Properties listed in the National Register receive limited Federal protection and certain benefits. For more information concerning the effects of listing, and how the National Register may be used by the general public and Certified Local Governments, as well as by local, State, and Federal agencies, and for copies of National Register Bulletins, contact the National Park Service, National Register, 1849 C Street, NW, NC400, Washington, D.C., 20240. Information may also be obtained by visiting the National Register Web site at www.cr.nps.gov/nr or by contacting any of the historic preservation offices in the States and territories.

²The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* are found in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 48, No. 190 (Thursday, September 29, 1983). A copy can be obtained by writing the National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services (at the address above).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	i
I. Introduction	1
II. National Register Criteria for Evaluation	2
III. How to Use this Bulletin to Evaluate a Property	3
IV. How to Define Categories of Historic Properties	4
Building	4
Structure	4
Object	5
Site	5
District	5
Concentration, Linkage, & Continuity of Features	5
Significance	5
Types of Features	5
Geographical Boundaries	6
Discontiguous Districts	6
V. How to Evaluate a Property Within its Historic Context	7
Understanding Historic Contexts	7
How to Evaluate a Property Within Its Historic Context	7
Properties Significant Within More Than one Historic Context	9
Comparing Related Properties	9
Local, State, and National Historic Contexts	9
VI. How to Identify the Type of Significance of a Property	11
Introduction	11
Criterion A: Event	12
Understanding Criterion A	12
Applying Criterion A	12
Types of Events	12
Association of the Property with the Events	12
Significance of the Association	12
Traditional Cultural Values	13
Criterion B: Person	14
Understanding Criterion B	14
Applying Criterion B	15
Significance of the Individual	15
Association with the Property	15
Comparison to Related Properties	15
Association with Groups	15
Association with Living Persons	16
Association with Architects/Artisans	16
Native American Sites	16
Criterion C: Design/Construction	17
Understanding Criterion C	17
Applying Criterion C	18

Distinctive Characteristics of Type, Period, and Method of Construction	18
Historic Adaptation of the Original Property	19
Works of a Master	20
Properties Possessing High Artistic Values	20
Criterion D: Information Potential	21
Understanding Criterion D	21
Applying Criterion D	21
Archeological Sites	21
Buildings, Structures, and Objects	21
Association with Human Activity	22
Establishing a Historic Context	22
Developing Research Questions	22
Establishing the Presence of Adequate Data	23
Integrity	23
Partly Excavated or Disturbed Properties	23
Completely Excavated Sites	24
VII. How to Apply the Criteria Considerations	25
Introduction	25
Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties	26
Understanding Criteria Consideration A	26
Applying Criteria Consideration A	26
Eligibility for Historic Events	26
Eligibility for Historic Persons	27
Eligibility for Architectural or Artistic Distinction	28
Eligibility for Information Potential	28
Ability to Reflect Historic Associations	28
Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties	29
Understanding Criteria Consideration B	29
Applying Criteria Consideration B	29
Eligibility for Architectural Value	29
Eligibility for Historic Associations	30
Setting and Environment	30
Association Dependent on the Site	30
Properties Designed to Be Moved	31
Artificially Created Groupings	31
Portions of Properties	31
Criteria Consideration C: Birthplaces and Graves	32
Understanding Criteria Consideration C	32
Applying Criteria Consideration C	32
Persons of Outstanding Importance	32
Last Surviving Property Associated with a Person	32
Eligibility for Other Associations	33
Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries	34
Understanding Criteria Consideration D	34
Applying Criteria Consideration D	34
Persons of Transcendent Importance	34
Eligibility on the Basis of Age	35
Eligibility for Design	35
Eligibility for Association with Events	35
Eligibility for Information Potential	35
Integrity	36
National Cemeteries	36
Criteria Consideration E: Reconstructed Properties	37
Understanding Criteria Consideration E	37
Applying Criteria Consideration E	37
Accuracy of the Reconstruction	37
Suitable Environment	37
Restoration Master Plans	38

Last Surviving Property of a Type	38
Reconstructions Older than Fifty Years	38
Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties	39
Understanding Criteria Consideration F	39
Applying Criteria Consideration F	39
Eligibility for Design	39
Eligibility for Age, Tradition, or Symbolic Value	40
Ineligibility as the Last Representative of an Event or Person	40
Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years	41
Understanding Criteria Consideration G	41
Applying Criteria Consideration G	42
Eligibility for Exceptional Importance	42
Historical Perspective	42
National Park Service Rustic Architecture	42
Veterans Administration Hospitals	42
Comparison with Related Properties	42
World War II Properties	42
Eligibility for Information Potential	43
Historic Districts	43
Properties Over Fifty Years in Age, Under Fifty Years in Significance	43
Requirement to Meet the Criteria, Regardless of Age	43
VIII. How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property	44
Introduction	44
Understanding the Aspects of Integrity	44
Location	44
Design	44
Setting	44
Materials	45
Workmanship	45
Feeling	45
Association	45
Assessing Integrity in Properties	45
Defining the Essential Physical Features	46
Visibility of the Physical Features	46
Comparing Similar Properties	47
Determining the Relevant Aspects of Integrity	48
IX. Summary of the National Historic Landmarks Criteria for Evaluation	50
X. Glossary	53
XI. List of National Register Bulletins	54

I. INTRODUCTION

The National Register is the nation's inventory of historic places and the national repository of documentation on the variety of historic property types, significance, abundance, condition, ownership, needs, and other information. It is the beginning of a national census of historic properties. The National Register Criteria for Evaluation define the scope of the National Register of Historic Places; they identify the range of resources and kinds of significance that will qualify properties for listing in the National Register. The Criteria are written broadly to recognize the wide variety of historic properties associated with our prehistory and history.

Decisions concerning the significance, historic integrity, documentation, and treatment of properties can be made reliably only when the resource is evaluated within its historic context. The historic context serves as the framework within which the National Register Criteria are applied to specific properties or property types. (See *Part V* for a brief discussion of

historic contexts. Detailed guidance for developing and applying historic contexts is contained in *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* and *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*.)

The guidelines provided here are intended to help you understand the National Park Service's use of the Criteria for Evaluation, historic contexts, integrity, and Criteria Considerations, and how they apply to properties under consideration for listing in the National Register. Examples are provided throughout, illustrating specific circumstances in which properties are and are not eligible for the National Register. This bulletin should be used by anyone who is:

- Preparing to nominate a property to the National Register,
- Seeking a determination of a property's eligibility,
- Evaluating the comparable significance of a property to those listed in the National Register, or
- Expecting to nominate a property as a National Historic Landmark in addition to nominating it to the National Register.

This bulletin also contains a summary of the National Historic Landmarks Criteria for Evaluation (see *Part IX*). National Historic Landmarks are those districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects designated by the Secretary of the Interior as possessing national significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. Although National Register documentation includes a recommendation about whether a property is significant at the local, State, or national level, the only official designation of national significance is as a result of National Historic Landmark designation by the Secretary of the Interior, National Monument designation by the President of the United States, or establishment as a unit of the National Park System by Congress. These properties are automatically listed in the National Register.

II. THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION:³

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- d. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

³The Criteria for Evaluation are found in the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60*, and are reprinted here in full.

III. HOW TO USE THIS BULLETIN TO EVALUATE A PROPERTY

For a property to qualify for the National Register it must meet one of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation by:

- **Being associated with an important historic context** *and*
- **Retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.**

Information about the property based on physical examination and documentary research is necessary to evaluate a property's eligibility for the National Register. Evaluation of a property is most efficiently made when following this sequence:

1. Categorize the property (Part IV).
A property must be classified as

a district, site, building, structure, or object for inclusion in the National Register.

2. **Determine which prehistoric or historic context(s) the property represents** (Part V). A property must possess significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture when evaluated within the historic context of a relevant geographic area.
3. Determine whether the property is significant under the National Register Criteria (Part VI). This is done by identifying the links to important events or persons, design or construction features, or information potential that make the property important.

4. Determine if the property represents a type usually excluded from the National Register (Part VII). If so, determine if it meets any of the Criteria Considerations.

5. Determine whether the property retains integrity (Part VIII). Evaluate the aspects of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association that the property must retain to convey its historic significance.

If, after completing these steps, the property appears to qualify for the National Register, the next step is to prepare a written nomination. (Refer to *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.)

IV. HOW TO DEFINE CATEGORIES OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The National Register of Historic Places includes significant properties, classified as buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects. It is not used to list intangible values, except in so far as they are associated with or reflected by historic properties. The National Register does not list cultural events, or skilled or talented individuals, as is done in some countries. Rather, the National Register is oriented to recognizing physically concrete properties that are relatively fixed in location.

For purposes of National Register nominations, small groups of properties are listed under a single category, using the primary resource. For example, a city hall and fountain would be categorized by the city hall (building), a farmhouse with two outbuildings would be categorized by the farmhouse (building), and a city park with a gazebo would be categorized by the park (site). Properties with large acreage or a number of resources are usually considered districts. Common sense and reason should dictate the selection of categories.

BUILDING

A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

Buildings eligible for the National Register must include all of their basic structural elements. Parts of buildings, such as interiors, facades, or wings, are not eligible independent of the rest of the existing building. The

whole building must be considered, and its significant features must be identified.

If a building has lost any of its basic structural elements, it is usually considered a "ruin" and is categorized as a site.

Examples of buildings include:

*administration building
carriage house
church
city or town hall
courthouse
detached kitchen, barn, and privy
dormitory
fort
garage
hotel
house
library
mill building
office building
post office
school
social hall
shed
stable
store
theater
train station*

STRUCTURE

The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Structures nominated to the National Register must include all of the extant basic structural elements. Parts of structures can not be considered eligible if the whole structure remains. For example, a truss bridge is composed of the metal or wooden truss, the abutments, and supporting

piers, all of which, if extant, must be included when considering the property for eligibility.

If a structure has lost its historic configuration or pattern of organization through deterioration or demolition, it is usually considered a "ruin" and is categorized as a site.

Examples of structures include:

*aircraft
apiary
automobile
bandstand
boats and ships
bridge
cairn
canal
carousel
corncrib
dam
earthwork
fence
gazebo
grain elevator
highway
irrigation system
kiln
lighthouse
railroad grade
silo
trolley car
tunnel
windmill*

OBJECT

The term “object” is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

Small objects not designed for a specific location are normally not eligible. Such works include transportable sculpture, furniture, and other decorative arts that, unlike a fixed outdoor sculpture, do not possess association with a specific place.

Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use, roles, or character. Objects relocated to a museum are inappropriate for listing in the National Register.

Examples of objects include:

*boundary marker
fountain
milepost
monument
sculpture
statuary*

SITE

A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

A site can possess associative significance or information potential or both, and can be significant under any or all of the four criteria. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event or pattern of events and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at the time of the events. However, when the location of a prehistoric or historic event cannot be conclusively determined because no other cultural materials were present or survive, documentation must be carefully evaluated to determine whether the traditionally recognized or identified site is accurate.

A site may be a natural landmark strongly associated with significant prehistoric or historic events or patterns of events, if the significance of the natural feature is well documented through scholarly research. Generally, though, the National Register excludes from the definition of “site” natural waterways or bodies of water that served as determinants in the location of communities or were significant in the locality’s subsequent economic development. While they may have been “avenues of exploration,” the features most appropriate to document this significance are the properties built in association with the waterways.

Examples of sites include:

*battlefield
campsite
cemeteries significant for information
potential or historic association
ceremonial site
designed landscape
habitation site
natural feature (such as a rock formation)
having cultural significance
petroglyph
rock carving
rock shelter
ruins of a building or structure
shipwreck
trail
village site*

DISTRICT

A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

CONCENTRATION, LINKAGE, & CONTINUITY OF FEATURES

A district derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a wide variety of resources. The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties. For example, a district can reflect one principal activity, such as a mill or a ranch, or it can encompass several interrelated activities, such as an area that includes industrial, residential, or

commercial buildings, sites, structures, or objects. A district can also be a grouping of archeological sites related primarily by their common components; these types of districts often will not visually represent a specific historic environment.

SIGNIFICANCE

A district must be significant, as well as being an identifiable entity. It must be important for historical, architectural, archeological, engineering, or cultural values. Therefore, districts that are significant will usually meet the last portion of Criterion C plus Criterion A, Criterion B, other portions of Criterion C, or Criterion D.

TYPES OF FEATURES

A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. It may even be considered eligible if all of the components lack individual distinction, provided that the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. In either case, the majority of the components that add to the district’s historic character, even if they are individually undistinguished, must possess integrity, as must the district as a whole.

A district can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district. The number of noncontributing properties a district can contain yet still convey its sense of time and place and historical development depends on how these properties affect the district’s integrity. In archeological districts, the primary factor to be considered is the effect of any disturbances on the information potential of the district as a whole.

GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES

A district must be a definable geographic area that can be distinguished from surrounding properties by changes such as density, scale, type, age, style of sites, buildings, structures, and objects, or by documented differences in patterns of historic development or associations. It is seldom defined, however, by the limits of current parcels of ownership, management, or planning boundaries. The boundaries must be based upon a shared relationship among the properties constituting the district.

DISCONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS

A district is usually a single geographic area of contiguous historic properties; however, a district can also be composed of two or more definable significant areas separated by nonsignificant areas. A discontinuous district is most appropriate where:

- Elements are spatially discrete;
- Space between the elements is not related to the significance of the district; and
- Visual continuity is not a factor in the significance.

In addition, a canal can be treated as a discontinuous district when the system consists of man-made sections of canal interspersed with sections of river navigation. For scattered archeological properties, a discontinuous district is appropriate when the deposits are related to each other through cultural affiliation, period of use, or site type.

It is not appropriate to use the discontinuous district format to include an isolated resource or small group of resources which were once connected to the district, but have since been separated either through demolition or new construction. For example, do not use the discontinuous district format to nominate individual buildings of a downtown commercial district that have become isolated through demolition.

Examples of districts include:

*business districts
canal systems
groups of habitation sites
college campuses
estates and farms with large acreage/
numerous properties
industrial complexes
irrigation systems
residential areas
rural villages
transportation networks
rural historic districts*



Ordeman-Shaw Historic District, Montgomery, Montgomery County, Alabama. Historic districts derive their identity from the interrelationship of their resources. Part of the defining characteristics of this 19th century residential district in Montgomery, Alabama, is found in the rhythmic pattern of the rows of decorative porches. (Frank L. Thiermonge, III)

V. HOW TO EVALUATE A PROPERTY WITHIN ITS HISTORIC CONTEXT

UNDERSTANDING HISTORIC CONTEXTS

To qualify for the National Register, a property must be significant; that is, it must represent a significant part of the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture of an area, and it must have the characteristics that make it a good representative of properties associated with that aspect of the past. This section explains how to evaluate a property within its historic context.

The significance of a historic property can be judged and explained only when it is evaluated within its historic context. Historic contexts are those patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within history or prehistory is made clear. Historians, architectural historians, folklorists, archeologists, and anthropologists use different words to describe this phenomena such as trend, pattern, theme, or cultural affiliation, but ultimately the concept is the same.

The concept of historic context is not a new one; it has been fundamental to the study of history since the 18th century and, arguably, earlier than that. Its core premise is that resources, properties, or happenings in history do not occur in a vacuum but rather are part of larger trends or patterns.

In order to decide whether a property is significant within its historic context, the following five things must be determined:

- The facet of prehistory or history of the local area, State, or the nation that the property represents;
- Whether that facet of prehistory or history is significant;
- Whether it is a type of property that has relevance and importance in illustrating the historic context;
- How the property illustrates that history; and finally
- Whether the property possesses the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of prehistory or history with which it is associated.

These five steps are discussed in detail below. If the property being evaluated does represent an important aspect of the area's history or prehistory *and* possesses the requisite quality of integrity, then it qualifies for the National Register.

HOW TO EVALUATE A PROPERTY WITHIN ITS HISTORIC CONTEXT

Identify what the property represents: the theme(s), geographical limits, and chronological period that provide a perspective from which to evaluate the property's significance.

Historic contexts are historical patterns that can be identified through consideration of the history of the property and the history of the surrounding area. Historic contexts may have already been defined in your area by the State historic preservation office, Federal agencies, or local governments. In accordance with the National Register Criteria, the historic context may relate to one of the following:

- An event, a series of events or activities, or patterns of an area's development (Criterion A);
- Association with the life of an important person (Criterion B);
- A building form, architectural style, engineering technique, or artistic values, based on a stage of physical development, or the use of a material or method of construction that shaped the historic identity of an area (Criterion C); or
- A research topic (Criterion D).

⁴ For a complete discussion of historic contexts, see *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms*.

Determine how the theme of the context is significant in the history of the local area, the State, or the nation.

A theme is a means of organizing properties into coherent patterns based on elements such as environment, social/ethnic groups, transportation networks, technology, or political developments that have influenced the development of an area during one or more periods of prehistory or history. A theme is considered significant if it can be demonstrated, through scholarly research, to be important in American history. Many significant themes can be found in the following list of Areas of Significance used by the National Register.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Agriculture
Architecture
Archeology
 Prehistoric
 Historic—Aboriginal
 Historic—Non-Aboriginal
Art
Commerce
Communications
Community Planning and Development
Conservation
Economics
Education
Engineering
Entertainment/Recreation
Ethnic Heritage
 Asian
 Black
 European
 Hispanic
 Native American
 Pacific Islander
 Other
Exploration/Settlement
Health/Medicine
Industry
Invention
Landscape Architecture
Law
Literature
Maritime History
Military
Performing Arts
Philosophy
Politics/Government
Religion
Science
Social History
Transportation
Other

Determine what the property type is and whether it is important in illustrating the historic context.

A context may be represented by a variety of important property types. For example, the context of "Civil War Military Activity in Northern Virginia" might be represented by such properties as: a group of mid-19th century fortification structures; an open field where a battle occurred; a knoll from which a general directed troop movements; a sunken transport ship; the residences or public buildings that served as company headquarters; a railroad bridge that served as a focal point for a battle; and earthworks exhibiting particular construction techniques.

Because a historic context for a community can be based on a distinct period of development, it might include numerous property types. For example, the context "Era of Industrialization in Grand Bay, Michigan, 1875 - 1900" could be represented by important property types as diverse as sawmills, paper mill sites, salt refining plants, flour mills, grain elevators, furniture factories, workers housing, commercial buildings, social halls, schools, churches, and transportation facilities.

A historic context can also be based on a single important type of property. The context "Development of County Government in Georgia, 1777 - 1861" might be represented solely by courthouses. Similarly, "Bridge Construction in Pittsburgh, 1870 - 1920" would probably only have one property type.

Determine how the property represents the context through specific historic associations, architectural or engineering values, or information potential (the Criteria for Evaluation).

For example, the context of county government expansion is represented under Criterion A by historic districts or buildings that reflect population growth, development patterns, the role of government in that society, and political events in the history of the State, as well as the impact of county government on the physical development of county seats. Under Criterion C, the context is represented by properties whose architectural treatments reflect their governmental functions, both practically and symbolically. (See *Part VI: How to Identify the Type of Significance of a Property.*)

Determine what physical features the property must possess in order for it to reflect the significance of the historic context.

These physical features can be determined after identifying the following:

- Which types of properties are associated with the historic context,
- The ways in which properties can represent the theme, and
- The applicable aspects of integrity.

Properties that have the defined characteristics are eligible for listing. (See *Part VIII: How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property.*)

PROPERTIES SIGNIFICANT WITHIN MORE THAN ONE HISTORIC CONTEXT

A specific property can be significant within one or more historic contexts, and, if possible, all of these should be identified. For example, a public building constructed in the 1830s that is related to the historic context of Civil War campaigns in the area might also be related to the theme of political developments in the community during the 1880s. A property is only required, however, to be documented as significant in one context.

COMPARING RELATED PROPERTIES

Properties listed in the National Register must possess significance when evaluated in the perspective of their historic context. Once the historic context is established and the property type is determined, it is not necessary to evaluate the property in question against other properties if:

- It is the sole example of a property type that is important in illustrating the historic context or
- It clearly possesses the defined characteristics required to strongly represent the context.

If these two conditions do not apply, then the property will have to be evaluated against other examples of the property type to determine its eligibility. The geographic level (local, State, or national) at which this evaluation is made is the same as the level of the historic context. (See *Part V: How to Evaluate a Property Within Its Historic Context*.)

LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic contexts are found at a variety of geographical levels or scales. The geographic scale selected may relate to a pattern of historical development, a political division, or a cultural area. Regardless of the scale, the historic context establishes the framework from which decisions about the significance of related properties can be made.

LOCAL HISTORIC CONTEXTS

A local historic context represents an aspect of the history of a town, city, county, cultural area, or region, or any portions thereof. It is defined by the importance of the property, not necessarily the physical location of the property. For instance, if a property is of a type found throughout a State, or its boundaries extend over two States, but its importance relates only to a particular county, the property would be considered of local significance.

The level of context of archeological sites significant for their information potential depends on the scope of the applicable research design. For example, a Late Mississippian village site may yield information in a research design concerning one settlement system on a regional scale, while in another research design it may reveal information of local importance concerning a single group's stone tool manufacturing techniques or house forms. It is a question of how the available information potential is likely to be used.

STATE HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Properties are evaluated in a State context when they represent an aspect of the history of the State as a whole (or American Samoa, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands). These properties do not necessarily have to belong to property types

found throughout the entire State: they can be located in only a portion of the State's present political boundary. It is the property's historic context that must be important statewide. For example, the "cotton belt" extends through only a portion of Georgia, yet its historical development in the antebellum period affected the entire State. These State historic contexts may have associated properties that are statewide or locally significant representations. A cotton gin in a small town might be a locally significant representation of this context, while one of the largest cotton producing plantations might be of State significance.

A property whose historic associations or information potential appears to extend beyond a single local area might be significant at the State level. A property can be significant to more than one community or local area, however, without having achieved State significance.

A property that overlaps several State boundaries can possibly be significant to the State or local history of each of the States. Such a property is not necessarily of national significance, however, nor is it necessarily significant to all of the States in which it is located.

Prehistoric sites are not often considered to have "State" significance, per se, largely because States are relatively recent political entities and usually do not correspond closely to Native American political territories or cultural areas. Numerous sites, however, may be of significance to a large region that might geographically encompass parts of one, or usually several, States. Prehistoric resources that might be of State significance include regional sites that provide a diagnostic assemblage of artifacts for a particular cultural group or time period or that provide chronological control (specific dates or relative order in time) for a series of cultural groups.

NATIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Properties are evaluated in a national context when they represent an aspect of the history of the United States and its territories as a whole. These national historic contexts may have associated properties that are locally or statewide significant representations, as well as those of national significance.

Properties designated as nationally significant and listed in the National Register are the prehistoric and historic units of the National Park System and those properties that have been designated National Historic Landmarks. The National Historic Landmark criteria are the standards for nationally significant properties; they are found in the *Code of Federal*

Regulations, Title 36, Part 65 and are summarized in this bulletin in *Part IX: Summary of National Historic Landmarks Criteria for Evaluation*.

A property with national significance helps us understand the history of the nation by illustrating the nationwide impact of events or persons associated with the property, its architectural type or style, or information potential. It must be of exceptional value in representing or illustrating an important theme in the history of the nation.

Nationally significant properties do not necessarily have to belong to a property type found throughout the entire country: they can be located in only a portion of the present political boundaries. It is their historic context that must be important nationwide. For example, the American Civil War

was fought in only a portion of the United States, yet its impact was nationwide. The site of a small military skirmish might be a locally significant representation of this national context, while the capture of the State's largest city might be a statewide significant representation of the national context.

When evaluating properties at the national level for designation as a National Historic Landmark, please refer to the National Historic Landmarks outline, *History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program 1987*. (For more information about the National Historic Landmarks program, please write to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Historic Landmarks, 1849 C Street, NW, NC400, Washington, DC 20240.)

VI. HOW TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF A PROPERTY

INTRODUCTION

When evaluated within its historic context, a property must be shown to be significant for *one or more of the four Criteria for Evaluation - A, B, C, or D* (listed earlier in *Part II*). The Criteria describe how properties are significant for their association with important events or persons, for their importance in design or construction, or for their information potential.

The basis for judging a property's significance and, ultimately, its eligibility under the Criteria is *historic context*. The use of historic context allows a property to be properly evaluated in a nearly infinite number of capacities. For instance, Criterion C: Design/Construction can accommodate properties representing construction types that are unusual or widely practiced, that are innovative or traditional, that are "high style" or vernacular, that are the work of a famous architect or an unknown master craftsman. *The key to determining whether the characteristics or associations of a particular property are significant is to consider the property within its historic context.*

After identifying the relevant historic context(s) with which the property is associated, the four Criteria are applied to the property. Within the scope of the historic context, the National Register Criteria define the kind of significance that the properties represent.

For example, within the context of "19th Century Gunpowder Production in the Brandywine Valley," Criterion A would apply to those properties associated with important events in the founding and development of the industry. Criterion B would apply to those properties associated with persons who are significant in the founding of the industry or associated with important inventions related to gunpowder manufacturing. Criterion C would apply to those buildings, structures, or objects whose architectural form or style reflect important design qualities integral to the industry. And Criterion D would apply to properties that can convey information important in our understanding of this industrial process. If a property qualifies under more than one of the Criteria, its significance under each should be considered, if possible, in order to identify all aspects of its historical value.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION*

The National Register Criteria recognize different types of values embodied in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. These values fall into the following categories:

Associative value (Criteria A and B): Properties significant for their association or linkage to events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) important in the past.

Design or Construction value (Criterion C): Properties significant as representatives of the manmade expression of culture or technology.

Information value (Criterion D): Properties significant for their ability to yield important information about prehistory or history.

*For a complete listing of the Criteria for Evaluation, refer to Part II of this bulletin.

CRITERION A: EVENT

Properties can be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

UNDERSTANDING CRITERION A: EVENT

To be considered for listing under Criterion A, a property must be associated with one or more events important in the defined historic context. Criterion A recognizes properties associated with single events, such as the founding of a town, or with a pattern of events, repeated activities, or historic trends, such as the gradual rise of a port city's prominence in trade and commerce. The event or trends, however, must clearly be important within the associated context: settlement, in the case of the town, or development of a maritime economy, in the case of the port city. Moreover, the property must have an important association with the event or historic trends, and it must retain historic integrity. (See *Part V: How to Evaluate a Property Within its Historic Context.*)

Several steps are involved in determining whether a property is significant for its associative values:

- Determine the nature and origin of the property,
- Identify the historic context with which it is associated, and
- Evaluate the property's history to determine whether it is associated with the historic context in any important way.

APPLYING CRITERION A: EVENT

TYPES OF EVENTS

A property can be associated with either (or both) of two types of events:

- A specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history and
- A pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a State, or the nation.

Refer to the sidebar on the right for a list of specific examples.

ASSOCIATION OF THE PROPERTY WITH THE EVENTS

The property you are evaluating must be documented, through accepted means of historical or archeological research (including oral history), to have existed at the time of the event or pattern of events *and* to have been associated with those events. A property is *not* eligible if its associations are speculative. For archeological sites, well reasoned inferences drawn from data recovered at the site can be used to establish the association between the site and the events.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ASSOCIATION

Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A: the property's specific association must be considered important as well. For example, a building historically in commercial use must be shown to have been significant in commercial history.

EXAMPLES OF PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS

Properties associated with specific events:

- *The site of a battle.*
- *The building in which an important invention was developed.*
- *A factory district where a significant strike occurred.*
- *An archeological site at which a major new aspect of prehistory was discovered, such as the first evidence of man and extinct Pleistocene animals being contemporaneous.*
- *A site where an important facet of European exploration occurred.*

Properties associated with a pattern of events:

- *A trail associated with western migration.*
- *A railroad station that served as the focus of a community's transportation system and commerce.*
- *A mill district reflecting the importance of textile manufacturing during a given period.*
- *A building used by an important local social organization.*
- *A site where prehistoric Native Americans annually gathered for seasonally available resources and for social interaction.*
- *A downtown district representing a town's growth as the commercial focus of the surrounding agricultural area.*

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL VALUES

Traditional cultural significance is derived from the role a property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Properties may have significance under Criterion A if they are associated with events, or series of events, significant to the cultural traditions of a community.⁵

Eligible

- A hilltop associated in oral historical accounts with the founding of an Indian tribe or society is eligible.
- A rural community can be eligible whose organization, buildings, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents.
- An urban neighborhood can be eligible as the traditional home of a particular cultural group and as a reflection of its beliefs and practices.

Not Eligible

- A site viewed as sacred by a recently established utopian or religious community does not have traditional cultural value and is not eligible.



Criterion A - The Old Brulay Plantation, Brownsville vicinity, Cameron county, Texas. Historically significant for its association with the development of agriculture in southeast Texas, this complex of 10 brick buildings was constructed by George N. Brulay, a French immigrant who introduced commercial sugar production and irrigation to the Rio Grande Valley. (Photo by Texas Historical Commission).

⁵For more information, refer to *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*.

CRITERION B: PERSON

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

UNDERSTANDING CRITERION B: PERSON⁶

Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. Persons "significant in our past" refers to individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, State, or national historic context. The criterion is generally restricted to those properties that illustrate (rather than commemorate) a person's important achievements. (The policy regarding commemorative properties, birthplaces, and graves is explained further in *Part VIII: How to Apply the Criteria Considerations*.)

Several steps are involved in determining whether a property is significant for its associative values under Criterion B. First, determine the importance of the individual. Second, ascertain the length and nature of his/her association with the property under study and identify the other properties associated with the individual. Third, consider the property under Criterion B, as outlined below.

EXAMPLES OF PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH PERSONS

Properties associated with a Significant Person:

- The home of an important merchant or labor leader.
- The studio of a significant artist.
- The business headquarters of an important industrialist.



Criterion B - The William Whitney House, Hinsdale, DuPage County, Illinois. This building is locally significant for its historical association with William Whitney, the founder of the town of Hinsdale, Illinois. Whitney, a citizen of New York State, moved to Illinois, established the town, and while living here between 1870 and 1879 was a prominent local businessman and politician. (Photo by Frederick C. Cue).

⁶For further information on properties eligible under Criterion B, refer to *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons*.

APPLYING CRITERION B: PERSON

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL

The persons associated with the property must be *individually* significant within a historic context. A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group.

Eligible

- The residence of a doctor, a mayor, or a merchant is eligible under Criterion B if the person was significant in the field of medicine, politics, or commerce, respectively.

Not Eligible

- A property is not eligible under Criterion B if it is associated with an individual about whom no scholarly judgement can be made because either research has not revealed specific information about the person's activities and their impact, or there is insufficient perspective to determine whether those activities or contributions were historically important.

ASSOCIATION WITH THE PROPERTY

Properties eligible under Criterion B are usually those associated with a person's *productive* life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance. In some instances this may be the person's home; in other cases, a person's business, office, laboratory, or studio may best represent his or her contribution. Properties that pre- or post-date an individual's significant accomplishments are usually not eligible. (See *Comparison to Related Properties*, below, for exceptions to this rule.)

The individual's association with the property must be documented by accepted methods of historical or archeological research, including written or oral history. Speculative associations are not acceptable. For archeological sites, well reasoned inferences drawn from data recovered at the site are acceptable.

COMPARISON TO RELATED PROPERTIES

Each property associated with an important individual should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. The best representatives usually are properties associated with the person's adult or *productive* life. Properties associated with an individual's formative or later years may also qualify if it can be demonstrated that the person's activities during this period were historically significant or if no properties from the person's productive years survives. Length of association is an important factor when assessing several properties with similar associations.

A community or State may contain several properties eligible for associations with the same important person, if each represents a different aspect of the person's productive life. A property can also be eligible if it has brief but consequential associations with an important individual. (Such associations are often related to specific events that occurred at the property and, therefore, it may also be eligible under Criterion A.)

ASSOCIATION WITH GROUPS

For properties associated with several community leaders or with a prominent family, it is necessary to identify specific individuals and to explain their significant accomplishments.

Eligible

- A residential district in which a large number of prominent or influential merchants, professionals, civic leaders, politicians, etc., lived will be eligible under Criterion B if the significance of one or more specific individual residents is explicitly justified.
- A building that served as the seat of an important family is eligible under Criterion B if the significant accomplishments of one or more individual family members is explicitly justified.

Not Eligible

- A residential district in which a large number of influential persons lived is not eligible under Criterion B if the accomplishments of a specific individual(s) cannot be documented. If the significance of the district rests in the cumulative importance of prominent residents, however, then the district might still be eligible under Criterion A. Eligibility, in this case, would be based on the broad pattern of community development, through which the neighborhood evolved into the primary residential area for this class of citizens.
- A building that served as the seat of an important family will not be eligible under Criterion B if the significant accomplishments of individual family members cannot be documented. In cases where a succession of family members have lived in a house and collectively have had a demonstrably significant impact on the community, as a family, the house is more likely to be significant under Criterion A for association with a pattern of events.

ASSOCIATION WITH LIVING PERSONS

Properties associated with living persons are usually not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Sufficient time must have elapsed to assess both the person's field of endeavor and his/her contribution to that field. Generally, the person's active participation in the endeavor must be finished for this historic perspective to emerge. (See Criteria Considerations C and G in *Part VII: How to Apply the Criteria Considerations*.)

ASSOCIATION WITH ARCHITECTS/ARTISANS

Architects, artisans, artists, and engineers are often represented by their works, which are eligible under Criterion C. Their homes and studios, however, can be eligible for consideration under Criterion B, because these usually are the properties with which they are most personally associated.

NATIVE AMERICAN SITES

The known major villages of individual Native Americans who were important during the contact period or later can qualify under Criterion B. As with all Criterion B properties, the individual associated with the property must have made some specific important contribution to history. Examples include sites significantly associated with Chief Joseph and Geronimo.⁷

⁷ For more information, refer to *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*.

CRITERION C: DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.



Richland Plantation, East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. Properties can qualify under Criterion C as examples of high style architecture. Built in the 1830s, Richland is a fine example of a Federal style residence with a Greek Revival style portico. (Photo by Dave Gleason).

UNDERSTANDING CRITERION C: DESIGN/ CONSTRUCTION

This criterion applies to properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet *at least one* of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- Represent the work of a master.
- Possess high artistic value.

- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The first requirement, that properties “embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction,” refers to the way in which a property was conceived, designed, or fabricated by a people or culture in past periods of history. “The work of a master” refers to the technical or aesthetic achievements of an architect or craftsman. “High artistic values” concerns the expression of aesthetic ideals or preferences and applies to aesthetic achievement.

Resources “that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction” are called “districts.” In the Criteria for Evaluation (as published in the *Code of Federal Regulations* and reprinted here in Part II), districts are

defined within the context of Criterion C. Districts, however, can be considered for eligibility under all the Criteria, individually or in any combination, as is appropriate. For this reason, the full discussion of districts is contained in Part IV: *How to Define Categories of Historic Properties*. Throughout the bulletin, however, districts are mentioned within the context of a specific subject, such as an individual Criterion.



Grant Family House, Saco vicinity, York County, Maine. Properties possessing high artistic value meet Criterion C through the expression of aesthetic ideals or preferences. The Grant Family House, a modest Federal style residence, is significant for its remarkably well-preserved stenciled wall decorative treatment in the entry hall and parlor. Painted by an unknown artist ca. 1825, this is a fine example of 19th century New England regional artistic expression. (Photo by Kirk F. Mohney).

EXAMPLES OF PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH DESIGN/ CONSTRUCTION

Properties associated with design and construction:

- A house or commercial building representing a significant style of architecture.
- A designed park or garden associated with a particular landscape design philosophy.
- A movie theater embodying high artistic value in its decorative features.
- A bridge or dam representing technological advances.

APPLYING CRITERION C: DESIGN/ CONSTRUCTION

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE, PERIOD, AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

This is the portion of Criterion C under which most properties are eligible, for it encompasses all architectural styles and construction practices. To be eligible under this portion of the Criterion, a property must clearly illustrate, through "distinctive characteristics," the following:

- The pattern of features common to a particular class of resources,
- The individuality or variation of features that occurs within the class,
- The evolution of that class, or
- The transition between classes of resources.

Distinctive Characteristics: "Distinctive characteristics" are the physical features or traits that commonly recur in individual types, periods, or methods of construction. To be eligible, a property must clearly contain enough of those characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction.

Characteristics can be expressed in terms such as form, proportion, structure, plan, style, or materials. They can be general, referring to ideas of design and construction such as basic plan or form, or they can be specific, referring to precise ways of combining particular kinds of materials.

Eligible

- A building eligible under the theme of Gothic Revival architecture must have the distinctive characteristics that make up the vertical and picturesque qualities of the style, such as pointed gables, steep roof pitch, board and batten siding, and ornamental bargeboard and veranda trim.
- A late Mississippian village that illustrates the important concepts in prehistoric community design and planning will qualify.
- A designed historic landscape will qualify if it reflects a historic trend or school of theory and practice, such as the City Beautiful Movement, evidencing distinguished design, layout, and the work of skilled craftsmanship.

Not Eligible

- A commercial building with some Art Deco detailing is not eligible under Criterion C if the detailing was added merely as an afterthought, rather than fully integrated with overall lines and massing typical of the Art Deco style or the transition between that and another style.
- A designed landscape that has had major changes to its historic design, vegetation, original boundary, topography/grading, architectural features, and circulation system will not qualify.

Type, Period, and Method of Construction: "Type, period, or method of construction" refers to the way certain properties are related to one another by cultural tradition or function, by dates of construction or style, or by choice or availability of materials and technology.

A structure is eligible as a specimen of its type or period of construction if it is an important example (within its context) of building practices of a particular time in history. For properties that represent the variation, evolution, or transition of construction types, it must be demonstrated that the variation, etc., was an important phase of the architectural development of the area or community in that it had an impact as evidenced by later buildings. A property is not eligible, however, simply because it has been identified as the only such property ever fabricated; it must be demonstrated to be significant as well.

Eligible

- A building that has some characteristics of the Romanesque Revival style and some characteristics of the Commercial style can qualify if it illustrates the transition of architectural design and the transition itself is considered an important architectural development.
- A Hopewellian mound, if it is an important example of mound building construction techniques, would qualify as a method or type of construction.
- A building which illustrates the early or the developing technology of particular structural systems, such as skeletal steel framing, is eligible as an example of a particular method of construction.



Swan Falls Dam and Power Plant, Murphy vicinity, Ada County, Idaho. Significant works of engineering can qualify under Criterion C. Built between 1900-1907 the Swan Falls Dam and Power Plant across the Snake River is one of the early hydroelectric plants in the State of Idaho. (Photo by H.L. Hough).



Looney House, Asheville vicinity, St. Clair County, Alabama. Examples of vernacular styles of architecture can qualify under Criterion C. Built ca. 1818, the Looney House is significant as possibly the State's oldest extant two-story dogtrot type of dwelling. The defining open center passage of the dogtrot was a regional building response to the southern climate. (Photo by Carolyn Scott).

HISTORIC ADAPTATION OF THE ORIGINAL PROPERTY

A property can be significant not only for the way it was originally constructed or crafted, but also for the way it was adapted at a later period, or for the way it illustrates changing tastes, attitudes, and uses over a period of time.

A district is eligible under this guideline if it illustrates the evolution of historic character of a place over a particular span of time.

Eligible

- A Native American irrigation system modified for use by Europeans could be eligible if it illustrates the technology of either or both periods of construction.
- An early 19th century farmhouse modified in the 1880s with Queen Anne style ornamentation could be significant for the modification itself, if it represented a local variation or significant trend in building construction or remodeling, was the work of a local master (see *Works of a Master* on page 20), or reflected the tastes of an important person associated with the property at the time of its alteration.
- A district encompassing the commercial development of a town between 1820 and 1910, characterized by buildings of various styles and eras, can be eligible.

WORKS OF A MASTER

A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality. The property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft.

A property is not eligible as the work of a master, however, simply because it was designed by a prominent architect. For example, not every building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright is eligible under this portion of Criterion C, although it might meet other portions of the Criterion, for instance as a representative of the Prairie style.

The work of an unidentified craftsman is eligible if it rises above the level of workmanship of the other properties encompassed by the historic context.

PROPERTIES POSSESSING HIGH ARTISTIC VALUES

High artistic values may be expressed in many ways, including areas as diverse as community design or planning, engineering, and sculpture. A property is eligible for its high artistic values if it so fully articulates a particular concept of design that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. A property is not eligible, however, if it does not express aesthetic ideals or design concepts more fully than other properties of its type.

Eligible

- A sculpture in a town square that epitomizes the design principles of the Art Deco style is eligible.
- A building that is a classic expression of the design theories of the Craftsman Style, such as carefully detailed handwork, is eligible.
- A landscaped park that synthesizes early 20th century principles of landscape architecture and expresses an aesthetic ideal of environment can be eligible.
- Properties that are important representatives of the aesthetic values of a cultural group, such as petroglyphs and ground drawings by Native Americans, are eligible.

Not Eligible

- A sculpture in a town square that is a typical example of sculpture design during its period would not qualify for high artistic value, although it might be eligible if it were significant for other reasons.
- A building that is a modest example (within its historic context) of the Craftsman Style of architecture, or a landscaped park that is characteristic of turn of the century landscape design would not qualify for high artistic value.

A Significant and Distinguishable Entity Whose Components May Lack Individual Distinction. This portion of Criterion C refers to districts. For detailed information on districts, refer to *Part IV* of this bulletin.

CRITERION D: INFORMATION POTENTIAL

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

UNDERSTANDING CRITERION D: INFORMATION POTENTIAL

Certain important research questions about human history can only be answered by the actual physical material of cultural resources. Criterion D encompasses the properties that have the potential to answer, in whole or in part, those types of research questions. The most common type of property nominated under this Criterion is the archeological site (or a district comprised of archeological sites). Buildings, objects, and structures (or districts comprised of these property types), however, can also be eligible for their information potential.

Criterion D has two requirements, which must *both* be met for a property to qualify:

- The property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and
- The information must be considered important.

Under the first of these requirements, a property is eligible if it has been used as a source of data and contains more, as yet unretrieved data. A property is also eligible if it has not yet yielded information but, through testing or research, is determined a likely source of data.

Under the second requirement, the information must be carefully evaluated within an appropriate context to determine its importance. Information is considered “important” when it is shown to have a significant bearing on a research design that addresses such areas as: 1) current

data gaps or alternative theories that challenge existing ones or 2) priority areas identified under a State or Federal agency management plan.

APPLYING CRITERION D: INFORMATION POTENTIAL

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Criterion D most commonly applies to properties that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archeological research question. The property must have characteristics suggesting the likelihood that it possesses configurations of artifacts, soil strata, structural remains, or other natural or cultural features that make it possible to do the following:

- Test a hypothesis or hypotheses about events, groups, or processes in the past that bear on important research questions in the social or natural sciences or the humanities; or
- Corroborate or amplify currently available information suggesting that a hypothesis is either true or false; or
- Reconstruct the sequence of archeological cultures for the purpose of identifying and explaining continuities and discontinuities in the archeological record for a particular area.

BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND OBJECTS

While most often applied to archeological districts and sites, Criterion D can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information.

Eligible

- A building exhibiting a local variation on a standard design or construction technique can be eligible if study could yield important information, such as how local availability of materials or construction expertise affected the evolution of local building development.

Not Eligible

- The ruins of a hacienda once contained murals that have since been destroyed. Historical documentation, however, indicates that the murals were significant for their highly unusual design. The ruins can not be eligible under Criterion D for the importance of the destroyed murals if the information is contained only in the documentation.



Criterion D - Champe-Fremont 1 Archeological Site, Omaha vicinity, Douglas County, Nebraska. This archeological site, dating from ca. 1100-1450 A.D., consists of pit houses and storage pits which have the potential to yield important information concerning the subsistence patterns, religious and mortuary practices, and social organization of the prehistoric residents of eastern Nebraska. (Nebraska State Historical Society)

ASSOCIATION WITH HUMAN ACTIVITY

A property must be associated with *human activity* and be critical for understanding a site's historic environment in order to be eligible under Criterion D. A property can be linked to human activity through events, processes, institutions, design, construction, settlement, migration, ideals, beliefs, lifeways, and other facets of the development or maintenance of cultural systems.

The natural environment associated with the properties was often very different from that of the present and strongly influenced cultural development. Aspects of the environment that are pertinent to human activities should be considered when evaluating properties under Criterion D.

Natural features and paleontological (floral and faunal) sites are not usually eligible under Criterion D in and of themselves. They can be eligible, however, if they are either directly related to human activity or critical to understanding a site's historic environment. In a few cases, a natural feature or site unmarked by cultural materials, that is primarily eligible under Criterion A, may also be eligible under Criterion D, if study of the feature, or its location, setting, etc. (usually in the context of data gained from other sources), will yield important information about the event or period with which it is associated.

ESTABLISHING A HISTORIC CONTEXT

The information that a property yields, or will yield, must be evaluated within an appropriate historic context. This will entail consulting the body of information already collected from similar properties or other pertinent sources, including modern and historic written records. The researcher must be able to anticipate if and how the potential information will affect the definition of the context. The information likely to be obtained from a particular property must confirm, refute, or supplement in an important way existing information.

A property is *not* eligible if it cannot be related to a particular time period or cultural group and, as a result, lacks any historic context within which to evaluate the importance of the information to be gained.

DEVELOPING RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Having established the importance of the information that may be recovered, it is necessary to be explicit in demonstrating the connection between the important information and a specific property. One approach is to determine if specific important research questions can be answered by the data contained in the

property. Research questions can be related to property-specific issues, to broader questions about a large geographic area, or to theoretical issues independent of any particular geographic location. These questions may be derived from the academic community or from preservation programs at the local, regional, State, or national level. Research questions are usually developed as part of a "research design," which specifies not only the questions to be asked, but also the types of data needed to supply the answers, and often the techniques needed to recover the data.

Eligible

- When a site consisting of a village occupation with midden deposits, hearths, ceramics, and stratified evidence of several occupations is being evaluated, three possible research topics could be: 1) the question of whether the site occupants were indigenous to the area prior to the time of occupation or recent arrivals, 2) the investigation of the settlement-subsistence pattern of the occupants, 3) the question of whether the region was a center for the domestication of plants. Specific questions could include: A) Do the deposits show a sequential development or sudden introduction of Ceramic Type X? B) Do the dates of the occupations fit our expectations based on the current model for the reoccupation behavior of slash-and-burn agriculturalists? C) Can any genetic changes in the food plant remains be detected?

Not Eligible

- A property is not eligible if so little can be understood about it that it is not possible to determine if specific important research questions can be answered by data contained in the property.

ESTABLISHING THE PRESENCE OF ADEQUATE DATA

To support the assertion that a property has the data necessary to provide the important information, the property should be investigated with techniques sufficient to establish the presence of relevant data categories. What constitutes appropriate investigation techniques would depend upon specific circumstances including the property's location, condition, and the research questions being addressed, and could range from surface survey (or photographic survey for buildings), to the application of remote sensing techniques or intensive subsurface testing. Justification of the research potential of a property may be based on analogy to another better known property if sufficient similarities exist to establish the appropriateness of the analogy.

Eligible

- Data requirements depend on the specific research topics and questions to be addressed. To continue the example in "Developing Research Questions" above, we might want to ascertain the following with reference to questions A, B, and C: A) The site contains Ceramic Type X in one or more occupation levels and we expect to be able to document the local evaluation of the type or its intrusive nature. B) The hearths contain datable carbon deposits and are associated with more than one occupation. C) The midden deposits show good floral/faunal preservation, and we know enough about the physical evolution of food plants to interpret signs that suggest domestication.

Not Eligible

- Generally, if the applicable research design requires clearly stratified deposits, then subsurface investigation techniques must be applied. A site composed only of surface materials can not be eligible for its potential to yield information that could only be found in stratified deposits.

INTEGRITY

The assessment of integrity for properties considered for information potential depends on the data requirements of the applicable research design. A property possessing information potential does not need to recall *visually* an event, person, process, or construction technique. It is important that the significant data contained in the property remain sufficiently intact to yield the expected important information, if the appropriate study techniques are employed.

Eligible

- An irrigation system significant for the information it will yield on early engineering practices can still be eligible even though it is now filled in and no longer retains the appearance of an open canal.

Not Eligible

- A plowed archeological site contains several superimposed components that have been mixed to the extent that artifact assemblages cannot be reconstructed. The site cannot be eligible if the data requirements of the research design call for the study of artifacts specific to one component.

PARTLY EXCAVATED OR DISTURBED PROPERTIES

The current existence of appropriate physical remains must be ascertained in considering a property's ability to yield important information. Properties that have been partly excavated or otherwise disturbed and that are being considered for their potential to yield additional important information must be shown to retain that potential in their remaining portions.

Eligible

- A site that has been partially excavated but still retains substantial intact deposits (or a site in which the remaining deposits are small but contain critical information on a topic that is not well known) is eligible.

Not Eligible

- A totally collected surface site or a completely excavated buried site is not eligible since the physical remains capable of yielding important information no longer exist at the site. (See *Completely Excavated Sites*, on page 24, for exception.) Likewise, a site that has been looted or otherwise disturbed to the extent that the remaining cultural materials have lost their important depositional context (horizontal or vertical location of deposits) is not eligible.
- A reconstructed mound or other reconstructed site will generally not be considered eligible, because original cultural materials or context or both have been lost.

COMPLETELY EXCAVATED SITES

Properties that have yielded important information in the past and that no longer retain additional research potential (such as completely excavated archeological sites) must be assessed essentially as historic sites under Criterion A. Such sites must be significant for associative values related to: 1) the importance of the data gained or 2) the impact of the property's role in the history of the development of anthropology/archeology or other relevant disciplines. Like other historic properties, the site must retain the ability to convey its association as the former repository of important information, the location of historic events, or the representative of important trends.

Eligible

- A property that has been excavated is eligible if the data recovered was of such importance that it influenced the direction of research in the discipline, as in a site that clearly established the antiquity of the human occupation of the New World. (See Criterion A in *Part VI: How to Identify the Type of Significance of a Property* and *Criteria Consideration G* in *Part VII: How to Apply the Criteria Considerations*.)

Not Eligible

- A totally excavated site that at one time yielded important information but that no longer can convey either its historic/prehistoric utilization or significant modern investigation is not eligible.

VII. HOW TO APPLY THE CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Certain kinds of properties are not usually considered for listing in the National Register: religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces and graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties achieving significance within the past fifty years. These properties *can* be eligible for listing, however, if they meet special requirements, called Criteria Considerations, in addition to meeting the regular requirements (that is, being eligible under one or more of the four Criteria and possessing integrity). *Part VII* provides guidelines for determining which properties must meet these special requirements and for applying each Criteria Consideration.

The Criteria Considerations need to be applied only to *individual* properties. Components of eligible districts do not have to meet the special requirements unless they make up the majority of the district or are the focal point of the district. These are the general steps to follow when applying the Criteria Considerations to your property:

- Before looking at the Criteria Considerations, make sure your property meets one or more of the four Criteria for Evaluation and possesses integrity.
- If it does, check the Criteria Considerations (next column) to see if

the property is of a type that is usually excluded from the National Register. The sections that follow also list specific examples of properties of each type. If your property clearly *does not* fit one of these types, then it does not need to meet any special requirements.

- If your property *does* fit one of these types, then it must meet the special requirements stipulated for that type in the Criteria Considerations.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS*

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

- b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- d. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, from association with historic events; or
- e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or,
- g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

*The Criteria Considerations are taken from the Criteria for Evaluation, found in the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60*.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A: RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES

A religious property is eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

UNDERSTANDING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A: RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES

A religious property requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds to avoid any appearance of judgment by government about the validity of any religion or belief. Historic significance for a religious property cannot be established on the merits of a religious doctrine, but rather, for architectural or artistic values or for important historic or cultural forces that the property represents. A religious property's significance under Criterion A, B, C, or D must be judged in purely secular terms. A religious group may, in some cases, be considered a cultural group whose activities are significant in areas broader than religious history.

Criteria Consideration for Religious Properties applies:

- If the resource was constructed by a religious institution.
- If the resource is presently owned by a religious institution or is used for religious purposes.
- If the resource was owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes during its Period of Significance.
- If Religion is selected as an Area of Significance.

Examples of Properties that MUST Meet Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties

- A historic church where an important non-religious event occurred, such as a speech by Patrick Henry.
- A historic synagogue that is significant for architecture.
- A private residence is the site of a meeting important to religious history.
- A commercial block that is currently owned as an investment property by a religious institution.
- A historic district in which religion was either a predominant or significant function during the period of significance.

Example of Properties that DO NOT Need to Meet Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties

- A residential or commercial district that currently contains a small number of churches that are not a predominant feature of the district.
- A town meeting hall that serves as the center of community activity and houses a wide variety of public and private meetings, including religious service. The resource is significant for architecture and politics, and the religious function is incidental.
- A town hall, significant for politics from 1875 to 1925, that housed religious services during the 1950s. Since the religious function occurred after the Period of Significance, the Criteria Consideration does not apply.

APPLYING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A: RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES

ELIGIBILITY FOR HISTORIC EVENTS

A religious property can be eligible under Criterion A for any of three reasons:

- It is significant under a theme in the history of religion having secular scholarly recognition; or
- It is significant under another historical theme, such as exploration, settlement, social philanthropy, or education; or
- It is significantly associated with traditional cultural values.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY

A religious property can be eligible if it is directly associated with either a specific event or a broad pattern in the history of religion.

Eligible

- The site of a convention at which a significant denominational split occurred meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration A. Also eligible is a property that illustrates the broad impact of a religious institution on the history of a local area.

Not Eligible

- A religious property cannot be eligible simply because was the place of religious services for a community, or was the oldest structure used by a religious group in a local area.

OTHER HISTORICAL THEMES

A religious property can be eligible if it is directly associated with either a specific event or a broad pattern that is significant in another historic context. A religious property would also qualify if it were significant for its associations that illustrate the importance of a particular religious group in the social, cultural, economic, or political history of the area. Eligibility depends on the importance of the event or broad pattern and the role of the specific property.

Eligible

- A religious property can qualify for its important role as a temporary hospital during the Revolutionary War, or if its school was significant in the history of education in the community.

Not Eligible

- A religious property is not significant in the history of education in a community simply because it had occasionally served as a school.

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL VALUES

When evaluating properties associated with traditional cultures, it is important to recognize that often these cultures do not make clear distinctions between what is secular and what is sacred. Criteria Consideration A is not intended to exclude traditional cultural resources merely because they have religious uses or are considered sacred. A property or natural feature important to a traditional culture's religion and mythology is eligible if its importance has been ethnohistorically documented and if the site can be clearly defined. It is critical, however, that the activities be documented and that the associations not be so diffuse that the physical resource cannot be adequately defined.⁸

Eligible

- A specific location or natural feature that an Indian tribe believes to be its place of origin and that is adequately documented qualifies under Criteria Consideration A.

ELIGIBILITY FOR HISTORIC PERSONS

A religious property can be eligible for association with a person important in religious history, if that significance has scholarly, secular recognition or is important in other historic contexts. Individuals who would likely be considered significant are those who formed or significantly influenced an important religious institution or movement, or who were important in the social, economic, or political history of the area. Properties associated with individuals important only within the context of a single congregation and lacking importance in any other historic context would not be eligible under Criterion B.

Eligible

- A religious property strongly associated with a religious leader, such as George Whitefield or Joseph Smith, is eligible.

⁸ For more information on applying Criteria Consideration A to traditional cultural properties, refer to *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ARCHITECTURAL OR ARTISTIC DISTINCTION

A religious property significant for its architectural design or construction should be evaluated as are other properties under Criterion C; that is, it should be evaluated within an established architectural context and, if necessary, compared to other properties of its type, period, or method of construction. (See "Comparing Related Properties" in Part V: *How to Evaluate a Property Within Its Historic Context*.)

Eligible

- A historic camp meeting district that meets the requirements of Criterion C for its significance as a type of construction is eligible.

ELIGIBILITY FOR INFORMATION POTENTIAL

A religious property, whether a district, site, building, structure, or object, is eligible if it can yield important information about the religious practices of a cultural group or other historic themes. This kind of property should be evaluated as are other properties under Criterion D, in relation to similar properties, other information sources, and existing data gaps.

Eligible

- A 19th century camp meeting site that could provide information about the length and intensity of site use during revivals of the Second Great Awakening is eligible.
- Rock cairns or medicine wheels that had a historic religious mythological function and can provide information about specific cultural beliefs are eligible.

ABILITY TO REFLECT HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS

As with all eligible properties, religious properties must physically represent the period of time for which they are significant. For instance, a recent building that houses an older congregation cannot qualify based on the historic activities of the group because the current building does not convey the earlier history. Likewise, an older building that housed the historic activities of the congregation is eligible if it still physically represents the period of the congregation's significance. However, if an older building has been remodeled to the extent that its appearance dates from the time of the remodeling, it can only be eligible if the period of significance corresponds with the period of the alterations.

Eligible

- A church built in the 18th century and altered beyond recognition in the 19th century is eligible only if the additions are important in themselves as an example of late 19th century architecture or as a reflection of an important period of the congregation's growth.

Not Eligible

- A synagogue built in the 1920s cannot be eligible for the important activities of its congregation in the 18th and 19th centuries. It can only be eligible for significance obtained after its construction date.
- A rural 19th century frame church recently sheathed in brick is not eligible because it has lost its characteristic appearance and therefore can no longer convey its 19th century significance, either for architectural value or historic association.



Criteria Consideration A - Religious Properties. A religious property can qualify as an exception to the Criteria if it is architecturally significant. **The Church of the Navity** in Rosedale, Iberville Parish, Louisiana, qualified as a rare example in the State of a 19th century small frame Gothic Revival style chapel. (Robert Obier)

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION B: MOVED PROPERTIES

A property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value or it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event.

UNDERSTANDING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION B: MOVED PROPERTIES

The National Register criteria limit the consideration of moved properties because significance is embodied in locations and settings as well as in the properties themselves. Moving a property destroys the relationships between the property and its surroundings and destroys associations with historic events and persons. A move may also cause the loss of historic features such as landscaping, foundations, and chimneys, as well as loss of the potential for associated archeological deposits. Properties that were moved *before* their period of significance do not need to meet the special requirements of Criteria Consideration B.

One of the basic purposes of the National Register is to encourage the preservation of historic properties as living parts of their communities. In keeping with this purpose, it is not usual to list artificial groupings of buildings that have been created for purposes of interpretation, protection, or maintenance. Moving buildings to such a grouping destroys the integrity of location and setting, and can create a false sense of historic development.

APPLYING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION B: MOVED PROPERTIES

ELIGIBILITY FOR ARCHITECTURAL VALUE

A moved property significant under Criterion C must retain enough historic features to convey its architectural values and retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Examples of Properties that MUST Meet Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties

- A resource moved from one location on its original site to another location on the property, during or after its Period of Significance.
- A district in which a significant number of resources have been moved from their original location.
- A district which has one moved building that makes an especially significant contribution to the district.
- A portable resource, such as a ship or railroad car, that is relocated to a place incompatible with its original function.
- A portable resource, such as a ship or railroad car, whose importance is critically linked to its historic location or route and that is moved.

Examples of Properties that DO NOT Need to Meet Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties

- A property that is moved prior to its Period of Significance.
- A district in which only a small percentage of typical buildings in a district are moved.
- A moved building that is part of a complex but is of less significance than the remaining (unmoved) buildings.
- A portable resource, such as a ship or railroad car, that is eligible under Criterion C and is moved within its natural setting (water, rails, etc.).
- A property that is raised or lowered on its foundations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS

A moved property significant under Criteria A or B must be demonstrated to be the surviving property most importantly associated with a particular historic event or an important aspect of a historic person's life. The phrase "most importantly associated" means that it must be the single surviving property that is most closely associated with the event or with the part of the person's life for which he or she is significant.

Eligible

- A moved building occupied by an business woman during the majority of her productive career would be eligible if the other extant properties are a house she briefly inhabited prior to her period of significance and a commercial building she owned after her retirement.

Not Eligible

- A moved building associated with the beginning of rail transportation in a community is not eligible if the original railroad station and warehouse remained intact on their original sites.

SETTING AND ENVIRONMENT

In addition to the requirements above, moved properties must still have an orientation, setting, and general environment that are comparable to those of the historic location and that are compatible with the property's significance.

Eligible

- A property significant as an example of mid-19th century rural house type can be eligible after a move, provided that it is placed on a lot that is sufficient in size and character to recall the basic qualities of the historic environment and setting, and provided that the building is sited appropriately in relation to natural and manmade surroundings.

Not Eligible

- A rural house that is moved into an urban area and a bridge that is no longer situated over a waterway are not eligible.

ASSOCIATION DEPENDENT ON THE SITE

For a property whose design values or historical associations are directly dependent on its location, any move will cause the property to lose its integrity and prevent it from conveying its significance.

Eligible

- A farm structure significant only as an example of a method of construction peculiar to the local area is still eligible if it is moved within that local area and the new setting is similar to that of the original location.

Not Eligible

- A 19th century rural residence that was designed around particular topographic features, reflecting that time period's ideals of environment, is not eligible if moved.

PROPERTIES DESIGNED TO BE MOVED

A property designed to move or a property frequently moved during its historic use must be located in a historically appropriate setting in order to qualify, retaining its integrity of setting, design, feeling, and association. Such properties include automobiles, railroad cars and engines, and ships.

Eligible

- A ship docked in a harbor, a locomotive on tracks or in a railyard, and a bridge relocated from one body of water to another are eligible.

Not Eligible

- A ship on land in a park, a bridge placed in a pasture, or a locomotive displayed in an indoor museum are not eligible.

ARTIFICIALLY CREATED GROUPINGS

An artificially created grouping of buildings, structures, or objects is not eligible unless it has achieved significance since the time of its assemblage. It cannot be considered as a reflection of the time period when the individual buildings were constructed.

Eligible

- A grouping of moved historic buildings whose creation marked the beginning of a major concern with past lifestyles can qualify as an early attempt at historic preservation and as an illustration of that generation's values.

Not Eligible

- A rural district composed of a farmhouse on its original site and a grouping of historic barns recently moved onto the property is not eligible.

PORTIONS OF PROPERTIES

A moved *portion* of a building, structure, or object is not eligible because, as a fragment of a larger resource, it has lost integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and location.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION C: BIRTHPLACES OR GRAVES

A birthplace or grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.

UNDERSTANDING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION C: BIRTHPLACES AND GRAVES

Birthplaces and graves often attain importance as reflections of the origins of important persons or as lasting memorials to them. The lives of persons significant in our past normally are recognized by the National Register through listing of properties illustrative of or associated with that person's productive life's work. Birthplaces and graves, as properties that represent the beginning and the end of the life of distinguished individuals, may be temporally and geographically far removed from the person's significant activities, and therefore are not usually considered eligible.

Examples of Properties that MUST Meet Criteria Consideration C: Birthplaces and Graves

- *The birthplace of a significant person who lived elsewhere during his or her Period of Significance.*
- *A grave that is nominated for its association with the significant person buried in it.*
- *A grave that is nominated for information potential.*

Examples of Properties that DO NOT Need to Meet Criteria Consideration C: Birthplaces and Graves

- *A house that was inhabited by a significant person for his or her entire lifetime.*
- *A grave located on the grounds of the house where a significant person spent his or her productive years.*

APPLYING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION C: BIRTHPLACES AND GRAVES

PERSONS OF OUTSTANDING IMPORTANCE

The phrase "a historical figure of outstanding importance" means that in order for a birthplace or grave to qualify, it cannot be simply the birthplace or grave of a person significant in our past (Criterion B). It must be the birthplace or grave of an individual who was of outstanding importance in the history of the local area, State, or nation. The birthplace or grave of an individual who was one of several people active in some aspect of the history of a community, a state, or the Nation would not be eligible.

LAST SURVIVING PROPERTY ASSOCIATED WITH A PERSON

When an geographical area strongly associated with a person of outstanding importance has lost all other properties directly associated with his or her formative years or productive life, a birthplace or grave may be eligible.

ELIGIBILITY FOR OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

A birthplace or grave can also be eligible if it is significant for reasons other than association with the productive life of the person in question. It can be eligible for significance under Criterion A for association with important events, under Criterion B for association with the productive lives of *other* important persons, or under Criterion C for architectural significance. A birthplace or grave can also be eligible in rare cases if, after the passage of time, it is significant for its commemorative value. (See Criteria Consideration F for a discussion of commemorative properties.) A birthplace or grave can also be eligible under Criterion D if it contains important information on research, e.g., demography, pathology, mortuary practices, socioeconomic status differentiation.



Criteria Consideration C - Birthplaces. *A birthplace of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and there is no other appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life. The **Walter Reed Birthplace**, Gloucester vicinity, Gloucester County, Virginia is the most appropriate remaining building associated with the life of the man who, in 1900, discovered the cause and mode of transmission of the great scourge of the tropics, yellow fever. (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission)*

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION D: CEMETERIES

A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

UNDERSTANDING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION D: CEMETERIES

A cemetery is a collection of graves that is marked by stones or other artifacts or that is unmarked but recognizable by features such as fencing or depressions, or through maps, or by means of testing. Cemeteries serve as a primary means of an individual's recognition of family history and as expressions of collective religious and/or ethnic identity. Because cemeteries may embody values beyond personal or family-specific emotions, the National Register criteria allow for listing of cemeteries under certain conditions.

Examples of Properties that MUST Meet Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries

- A cemetery that is nominated individually for Criterion A, B, or C.

Examples of Properties that DO NOT Need to Meet Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries

- A cemetery that is nominated along with its associated church, but the church is the main resource nominated.
- A cemetery that is nominated under Criterion D for information potential.
- A cemetery that is nominated as part of a district but is not the focal point of the district.

APPLYING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION D: CEMETERIES

PERSONS OF TRANSCENDENT IMPORTANCE

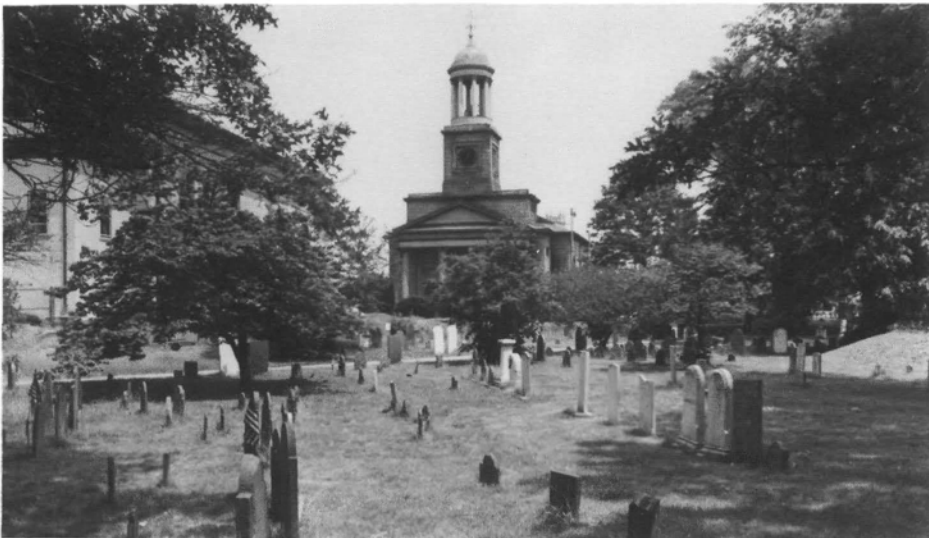
A cemetery containing the graves of persons of transcendent importance may be eligible. To be of transcendent importance the persons must have been of great eminence in their fields of endeavor or had a great impact upon the history of their community, State, or nation. (A single grave that is the burial place of an important person and is located in a larger cemetery that does not qualify under this Criteria Consideration should be treated under Criteria Consideration C: Birthplaces and Graves.)

Eligible

- A historic cemetery containing the graves of a number of persons who were exceptionally significant in determining the course of a State's political or economic history during a particular period is eligible.

Not Eligible

- A cemetery containing graves of State legislators is not eligible if they simply performed the daily business of State government and did not have an outstanding impact upon the nature and direction of the State's history.



Criteria Consideration D - Cemeteries. *The Hancock Cemetery, Quincy, Norfolk County, Massachusetts meets the exception to the Criteria because it derives its primary significance from its great age (the earliest burials date from 1640) and from the distinctive design features found in its rich collection of late 17th and early 18th century funerary art. (N. Hobart Holly)*

ELIGIBILITY ON THE BASIS OF AGE

Cemeteries can be eligible if they have achieved historic significance for their relative great age in a particular geographic or cultural context.

Eligible

- A cemetery dating from a community's original 1830s settlement can attain significance from its association with that very early period.

ELIGIBILITY FOR DESIGN

Cemeteries can qualify on the basis of distinctive design values. These values refer to the same design values addressed in Criterion C and can include aesthetic or technological achievement in the fields of city planning, architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, mortuary art, and sculpture. As for all other nominated properties, a cemetery must clearly express its design values and be able to convey its historic appearance.

Eligible

- A Victorian cemetery is eligible if it clearly expresses the aesthetic principles related to funerary design for that period, through such features as the overall plan, landscaping, statuary, sculpture, fencing, buildings, and grave markers.

Not Eligible

- A cemetery cannot be eligible for design values if it no longer conveys its historic appearance because of the introduction of new grave markers.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSOCIATION WITH EVENTS

Cemeteries may be associated with historic events including specific important events or general events that illustrate broad patterns.

Eligible

- A cemetery associated with an important Civil War battle is eligible.
- A cemetery associated with the settlement of an area by an ethnic or cultural group is eligible if the movement of the group into the area had an important impact, if other properties associated with that group are rare, and if few documentary sources have survived to provide information about the group's history.

Not Eligible

- A cemetery associated with a battle in the Civil War does not qualify if the battle was not important in the history of the war.
- A cemetery associated with an area's settlement by an ethnic or cultural group is not eligible if the impact of the group on the area cannot be established, if other extant historic properties better convey association with the group, or if the information that the cemetery can impart is available in documentary sources.

ELIGIBILITY FOR INFORMATION POTENTIAL

Cemeteries, both historic and prehistoric, can be eligible if they have the potential to yield important information. The information must be important within a specific context and the potential to yield information must be demonstrated.

A cemetery can qualify if it has potential to yield important information provided that the information it contains is not available in extant documentary evidence.

Eligible

- A cemetery associated with the settlement of a particular cultural group will qualify if it has the potential to yield important information about subjects such as demography, variations in mortuary practices, or the study of the cause of death correlated with nutrition or other variables.

INTEGRITY

Assessing the integrity of a historic cemetery entails evaluating principal design features such as plan, grave markers, and any related elements (such as fencing). Only that portion of a historic cemetery that retains its historic integrity can be eligible. If the overall integrity has been lost because of the number and size of recent grave markers, some features such as buildings, structures, or objects that retain integrity may be considered as individual properties if they are of such historic or artistic importance that they individually meet one or more of the requirements listed above.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

National Cemeteries administered by the Veterans Administration are eligible because they have been designated by Congress as primary memorials to the military history of the United States. Those areas within a designated national cemetery that have been used or prepared for the reception of the remains of veterans and their dependents, as well as any landscaped areas that immediately surround the graves may qualify. Because these cemeteries draw their significance from the presence of the remains of military personnel who have served the country throughout

its history, the age of the cemetery is not a factor in judging eligibility, although integrity must be present.

A national cemetery or a portion of a national cemetery that has only been set aside for use in the future is not eligible.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION E: RECONSTRUCTED PROPERTIES

A reconstructed property is eligible when it is accurately executed in a suitable environment *and* presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan *and* when no other building or structure with the same associations has survived. All three of these requirements must be met.

UNDERSTANDING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION E: RECONSTRUCTED PROPERTIES

“Reconstruction” is defined as the reproduction of the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time. Reconstructed buildings fall into two categories: buildings wholly constructed of new materials and buildings reassembled from some historic and some new materials. Both categories of properties present problems in meeting the integrity requirements of the National Register criteria.

Examples of Properties that MUST Meet Criteria Consideration E: Reconstructed Properties

- A property in which most or all of the fabric is not original.
- A district in which an important resource or a significant number of resources are reconstructions.

Examples of Properties that DO NOT Need to Meet Criteria Consideration E: Reconstructed Properties

- A property that is remodeled or renovated and still has the majority of its original fabric.

APPLYING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION E: RECONSTRUCTED PROPERTIES

ACCURACY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION

The phrase “accurately executed” means that the reconstruction must be based upon sound archeological, architectural, and historic data concerning the historic construction and appearance of the resource. That documentation should include both analysis of any above or below ground material and research in written and other records.

SUITABLE ENVIRONMENT

The phrase “suitable environment” refers to: 1) the physical context provided by the historic district and 2) any interpretive scheme, if the historic district is used for interpretive purposes. This means that the reconstructed property must be located at the same site as the original. It must also be situated in its original grouping of buildings, structures, and objects (as many as are extant), and that grouping must retain integrity. In addition, the reconstruction must not be misrepresented as an authentic historic property.

Eligible

- A reconstructed plantation manager’s office building is considered eligible because it is located at its historic site, grouped with the remaining historic plantation buildings and structures, and the plantation as a whole retains integrity. Interpretation of the plantation district includes an explanation that the manager’s office is not the original building, but a reconstruction.

Not Eligible

- The same reconstructed plantation manager’s office building would not qualify if it were rebuilt at a location different from that of the original building, or if the district as a whole no longer reflected the period for which it is significant, or if a misleading interpretive scheme were used for the district or for the reconstruction itself.

RESTORATION MASTER PLANS

Being presented “as part of a restoration master plan” means that: 1) a reconstructed property is an essential component in a historic district and 2) the reconstruction is part of an overall restoration plan for an entire district. “Restoration” is defined as accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period by removing later work or by replacing missing earlier work (as opposed to completely rebuilding the property). The master plan for the entire property must emphasize restoration, not reconstruction. In other words, the master plan for the entire resource would not be acceptable under this consideration if it called for reconstruction of a majority of the resource.

LAST SURVIVING PROPERTY OF A TYPE

This consideration also stipulates that a reconstruction can qualify if, in addition to the other requirements, no other building, object, or structure with the same association has survived. A reconstruction that is part of a restoration master plan is appropriate only if: 1) the property is the only one in the district with which a particular important activity or event has been historically associated or 2) no other property with the same associative values has survived.

RECONSTRUCTIONS OLDER THAN FIFTY YEARS

After the passage of fifty years, a reconstruction may attain its own significance for what it reveals about the period in which it was built, rather than the historic period it was intended to depict. On that basis, a reconstruction can possibly qualify under any of the Criteria.

Eligible

- A reconstructed plantation manager’s office is eligible if the office were an important component of the plantation *and* if the reconstruction is one element in an overall plan for restoring the plantation *and* if no other building or structure with the same associations has survived.
- The reconstruction of the plantation manager’s office building can be eligible only if the majority of buildings, structures, and objects that comprised the plantation are extant and are being restored. For guidance regarding restoration see the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Historic Preservation Projects*.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION F: COMMEMORATIVE PROPERTIES

A property primarily commemorative in intent can be eligible if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.

UNDERSTANDING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION F: COMMEMORATIVE PROPERTIES

Commemorative properties are designed or constructed after the occurrence of an important historic event or after the life of an important person. They are not directly associated with the event or with the person's productive life, but serve as evidence of a later generation's assessment of the past. Their significance comes from their value as cultural expressions at the date of their creation. Therefore, a commemorative property generally must be over fifty years old and must possess significance based on its own value, not on the value of the event or person being memorialized.

Examples of Properties that MUST Meet Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties

- *A property whose sole or primary function is commemorative or in which the commemorative function is of primary significance.*

Examples of Properties that DO NOT Need to Meet Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties

- *A resource that has a non-commemorative primary function or significance.*
- *A single marker that is a component of a district (whether contributing or non-contributing).*

APPLYING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION F: COMMEMORATIVE PROPERTIES

ELIGIBILITY FOR DESIGN

A commemorative property derives its design from the aesthetic values of the period of its creation. A commemorative property, therefore, may be significant for the architectural, artistic, or other design qualities of its own period in prehistory or history.

Eligible

- A commemorative statue situated in a park or square is eligible if it expresses the aesthetics or craftsmanship of the period when it was made, meeting Criterion C.
- A late 19th century statue erected on a courthouse square to commemorate Civil War veterans would qualify if it reflects that era's shared perception of the noble character and valor of the veterans and their cause. This was commonly conveyed by portraying idealized soldiers or allegorical figures of battle, victory, or sacrifice.

ELIGIBILITY FOR AGE, TRADITION, OR SYMBOLIC VALUE

A commemorative property cannot qualify for association with the event or person it memorializes. A commemorative property may, however, acquire significance after the time of its creation through *age*, *tradition*, or *symbolic* value. This significance must be documented by accepted methods of historical research, including written or oral history, and must meet one or more of the Criteria.

Eligible

- A commemorative marker erected by a cultural group that believed the place was the site of its origins is eligible if, for subsequent generations of the group, the marker itself became the focus of traditional association with the group's historic identity.
- A building erected as a monument to an important historical figure will qualify if through the passage of time the property itself has come to symbolize the value placed upon the individual and is widely recognized as a reminder of enduring principles or contributions valued by the generation that erected the monument.
- A commemorative marker erected early in the settlement or development of an area will qualify if it is demonstrated that, because of its relative great age, the property has long been a part of the historic identity of the area.

Not Eligible

- A commemorative marker erected in the past by a cultural group at the site of an event in its history would not be eligible if the marker were significant only for association with the event, and it had not become significant itself through tradition.
- A building erected as a monument to an important historical figure would not be eligible if its only value lay in its association with the individual, and it has not come to symbolize values, ideas, or contributions valued by the generation that erected the monument.
- A commemorative marker erected to memorialize an event in the community's history would not qualify simply for its association with the event it memorialized.

INELIGIBILITY AS THE LAST REPRESENTATIVE OF AN EVENT OR PERSON

The loss of properties directly associated with a significant event or person does not strengthen the case for consideration of a commemorative property. Unlike birthplaces and graves, a commemorative property usually has no direct historic association. The commemorative property can qualify for historic association only if it is clearly significant in its own right, as stipulated above.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION G: PROPERTIES THAT HAVE ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE LAST FIFTY YEARS⁹

A property achieving significance within the last fifty years is eligible if it is of exceptional importance.

UNDERSTANDING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION G: PROPERTIES THAT HAVE ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE LAST FIFTY YEARS

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation exclude properties that achieved significance within the last fifty years unless they are of exceptional importance. Fifty years is a general estimate of the time needed to develop historical perspective and to evaluate significance. This consideration guards against the listing of properties of passing contemporary interest and ensures that the National Register is a list of truly historic places.

Examples of Properties that MUST Meet Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years

- A property that is less than fifty years old.
- A property that continues to achieve significance into a period less than fifty years before the nomination.
- A property that has non-contiguous Periods of Significance, one of which is less than fifty years before the nomination.
- A property that is more than fifty years old and had no significance until a period less than fifty years before the nomination.

Examples of Properties that DO NOT Need to Meet Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years

- A resource whose construction began over fifty years ago, but the completion overlaps the fifty year period by a few years or less.
- A resource that is significant for its plan or design, which is over fifty years old, but the actual completion of the project overlaps the fifty year period by a few years.
- A historic district in which a few properties are newer than fifty years old, but the majority of properties and the most important Period of Significance are greater than fifty years old.

⁹ For more information on Criteria Consideration G, refer to *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years*.

APPLYING CRITERIA CONSIDERATION G: PROPERTIES THAT HAVE ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE PAST FIFTY YEARS

ELIGIBILITY FOR EXCEPTIONAL IMPORTANCE

The phrase "exceptional importance" may be applied to the extraordinary importance of an event or to an entire category of resources so fragile that survivors of any age are unusual. Properties listed that had attained significance in less than fifty years include: the launch pad at Cape Canaveral from which men first traveled to the moon, the home of nationally prominent playwright Eugene O'Neill, and the Chrysler Building (New York) significant as the epitome of the "Style Moderne" architecture.

Properties less than fifty years old that qualify as exceptional because the entire category of resources is fragile include a recent example of a traditional sailing canoe in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, where because of rapid deterioration of materials, no working Micronesian canoes exist that are more than twenty years old. Properties that by their nature can last more than fifty years cannot be considered exceptionally important because of the fragility of the class of resources.

The phrase "exceptional importance" does not require that the property be of national significance. It is a measure of a property's importance within the appropriate historic context, whether the scale of that context is local, State, or national.

Eligible

- The General Laundry Building in New Orleans, one of the few remaining Art Deco Style buildings in that city, was listed in the National Register when it was forty years old because of its exceptional importance as an example of that architectural style.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

A property that has achieved significance within the past fifty years can be evaluated only when sufficient historical perspective exists to determine that the property is exceptionally important. The necessary perspective can be provided by scholarly research and evaluation, and must consider both the historic context and the specific property's role in that context.

In many communities, properties such as apartment buildings built in the 1950s cannot be evaluated because there is no scholarly research available to provide an overview of the nature, role, and impact of that building type within the context of historical and architectural developments of the 1950s.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RUSTIC ARCHITECTURE

Properties such as structures built in a rustic style by the National Park Service during the 1930s and 1940s can be evaluated because a broad study, *National Park Service Rustic Architecture* (1977), provides the context for evaluating properties of this type and style. Specific examples were listed in the National Register prior to reaching fifty years of age when documentation concerning the individual properties established their significance within the historical and architectural context of the type and style.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

Hospitals less than fifty years old that were constructed by the Veterans Bureau and Veterans Administration can be evaluated because the collection of forty-eight facilities built between 1920 and 1946 has been analyzed in a study prepared by the agency. The study provided a historic and architectural context for development of veteran's care within which hospitals could be evaluated. The exceptional importance of specific individual facilities constructed within the past fifty years could therefore be determined based on their role and their present integrity.

COMPARISON WITH RELATED PROPERTIES

In justifying exceptional importance, it is necessary to identify other properties within the geographical area that reflect the same significance or historic associations and to determine which properties *best* represent the historic context in question. Several properties in the area could become eligible with the passage of time, but few will qualify now as exceptionally important.

POST-WORLD WAR II PROPERTIES

Properties associated with the post-World War II era must be identified and evaluated to determine which ones in an area could be judged exceptionally important. For example, a public housing complex may be eligible as an outstanding expression of the nation's post-war urban policy. A military installation could be judged exceptionally important because of its contribution to the Cold War arms race. A church building in a Southern city may have served as the pivotal rallying point for the city's most famous civil rights protest. A post-war suburban subdivision may be the best reflection of contemporary siting and design tenets in a metropolitan area. In each case, the nomination preparer must justify the *exceptional* importance of the property relative to similar properties in the community, State, or nation.

ELIGIBILITY FOR INFORMATION POTENTIAL

A property that has achieved significance within the past fifty years can qualify under Criterion D only if it can be demonstrated that the information is of exceptional importance within the appropriate context and that the property contains data superior to or different from those obtainable from other sources, including other culturally related sites. An archeological site less than fifty years old may be eligible if the former inhabitants are so poorly documented that information about their lifeways is best obtained from examination of the material remains.

Eligible

- Data such as the rate of adoption of modern technological innovations by rural tenant farmers in the 1950s may not be obtainable through interviews with living persons but could be gained by examination of homesites.

Not Eligible

- A recent archeological site such as the remains of a Navajo sheep corral used in the 1950s would not be considered exceptionally significant for its information potential on animal husbandry if better information on the same topic is available through ethnographic studies or living informants.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Properties which have achieved significance within the past fifty years can be eligible for the National Register if they are an integral part of a district which qualifies for National Register listing. This is demonstrated by documenting that the property dates from within the district's defined Period of Significance and that it is associated with one or more of the district's defined Areas of Significance.

Properties less than fifty years old may be an integral part of a district when there is sufficient perspective to consider the properties as historic. This is accomplished by demonstrating that: 1) the district's Period of Significance is justified as a discrete period with a defined beginning and end, 2) the character of the district's historic resources is clearly defined and assessed, 3) specific resources in the district are demonstrated to date from that discrete era, and 4) the majority of district properties are over fifty years old. In these instances, it is not necessary to prove exceptional importance of either the district itself or the less-than-fifty-year-old properties. Exceptional importance still must be demonstrated for district where the majority of properties or the major Period of Significance is less than fifty years old, and for less-than-fifty-year-old properties which are nominated individually.

PROPERTIES MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS IN AGE, LESS THAN FIFTY YEARS IN SIGNIFICANCE

Properties that are more than fifty years old, but whose significant associations or qualities are less than fifty years old, must be treated under the fifty year consideration.

Eligible

- A building constructed early in the twentieth century (and having no architectural importance), but that was associated with an important person during the 1950s, must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G because the Period of Significance is within the past fifty years. Such a property would qualify if the person was of exceptional importance.

REQUIREMENT TO MEET THE CRITERIA, REGARDLESS OF AGE

Properties that are less than fifty years old and are not exceptionally important will *not* automatically qualify for the National Register once they are fifty years old. In order to be listed in the National Register, all properties, regardless of age, must be demonstrated to meet the Criteria for Evaluation.

VIII. HOW TO EVALUATE THE INTEGRITY OF A PROPERTY

INTRODUCTION

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance.

Historic properties either retain integrity (this is, convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity.

To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining *which* of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant. The following sections define the seven aspects and explain how they combine to produce integrity.

SEVEN ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

UNDERSTANDING THE ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

LOCATION

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The relationship between the property and its location is often important to understanding why the property was created or why something happened. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons. Except in rare cases, the relationship between a property and its historic associations is destroyed if the property is moved. (See Criteria Consideration B in *Part VII: How to Apply the Criteria Considerations*, for the conditions under which a moved property can be eligible.)

DESIGN

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

A property's design reflects historic functions and technologies as well as aesthetics. It includes such considerations as the structural system; massing; arrangement of spaces; pattern of fenestration; textures and colors of surface materials; type, amount, and style of ornamental detailing; and arrangement and type of plantings in a designed landscape.

Design can also apply to districts, whether they are important primarily for historic association, architectural value, information potential, or a combination thereof. For districts significant primarily for historic association or architectural value, design concerns more than just the individual buildings or structures located within the boundaries. It also applies to the way in which buildings, sites, or structures are related: for example, spatial relationships between major features; visual rhythms in a streetscape or landscape plantings; the layout and materials of walkways and roads; and the relationship of other features, such as statues, water fountains, and archeological sites.

SETTING

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the specific place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the *character* of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves *how*, not just *where*, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

Setting often reflects the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. In addition, the way in which a property is positioned in its environment can reflect the designer's concept of nature and aesthetic preferences.

The physical features that constitute the setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade, including such elements as:

- Topographic features (a gorge or the crest of a hill);
- Vegetation;
- Simple manmade features (paths or fences); and
- Relationships between buildings and other features or open space.

These features and their relationships should be examined not only within the exact boundaries of the property, but also between the property and its *surroundings*. This is particularly important for districts.

MATERIALS

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies. Indigenous materials are often the focus of regional building traditions and thereby help define an area's sense of time and place.

A property must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its historic significance. If the property has been rehabilitated, the historic materials and significant features must have been preserved. The property must also be an actual historic resource, not a recreation; a

recent structure fabricated to look historic is not eligible. Likewise, a property whose historic features and materials have been lost and then reconstructed is usually not eligible. (See Criteria Consideration E in *Part VII: How to Apply the Criteria Considerations* for the conditions under which a reconstructed property can be eligible.)

WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components. It can be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or in highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing. It can be based on common traditions or innovative period techniques.

Workmanship is important because it can furnish evidence of the technology of a craft, illustrate the aesthetic principles of a historic or prehistoric period, and reveal individual, local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles. Examples of workmanship in historic buildings include tooling, carving, painting, graining, turning, and joinery. Examples of workmanship in prehistoric contexts include Paleo-Indian clovis projectile points; Archaic period beveled adzes; Hopewellian birdstone pipes; copper earspools and worked bone pendants; and Iroquoian effigy pipes.

FEELING

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. For example, a rural historic district retaining original design, materials, workmanship, and setting will relate the feeling of agricultural life in the 19th century. A grouping of prehistoric petroglyphs, unmarred by graffiti and intrusions and located on its original isolated bluff, can evoke a sense of tribal spiritual life.

ASSOCIATION

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. Like feeling, association requires the presence of physical features that convey a property's historic character. For example, a Revolutionary War battlefield whose natural and manmade elements have remained intact since the 18th century will retain its quality of association with the battle.

Because feeling and association depend on individual perceptions, their retention *alone* is never sufficient to support eligibility of a property for the National Register.

ASSESSING INTEGRITY IN PROPERTIES

Integrity is based on significance: why, where, and when a property is important. Only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity.

The steps in assessing integrity are:

- Define the **essential physical features** that must be present for a property to represent its significance.
- Determine whether the **essential physical features are visible** enough to convey their significance.
- Determine whether the property needs to be **compared with similar properties**. And,
- Determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, **which aspects of integrity** are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the **identity** for which it is significant.

DEFINING THE ESSENTIAL PHYSICAL FEATURES

All properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. The property must retain, however, the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features that define both *why* a property is significant (Applicable Criteria and Areas of Significance) and *when* it was significant (Periods of Significance). They are the features without which a property can no longer be identified as, for instance, a late 19th century dairy barn or an early 20th century commercial district.

CRITERIA A AND B

A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s). If the property is a site (such as a treaty site) where there are no material cultural remains, the setting must be intact.

Archeological sites eligible under Criteria A and B must be in overall good condition with excellent preservation of features, artifacts, and spatial relationships to the extent that these remains are able to convey important associations with events or persons.

CRITERION C

A property important for illustrating a particular architectural style or construction technique must retain most of the physical features that constitute that style or technique. A property that has lost some historic materials or details can be eligible if it retains the majority of the features that illustrate its style in terms of the massing, spatial relationships, proportion, pattern of windows and doors, texture of materials, and ornamentation. The property is not eligible, however, if it retains some basic features conveying massing but has lost the majority of the features that once characterized its style.

Archeological sites eligible under Criterion C must be in overall good condition with excellent preservation

of features, artifacts, and spatial relationships to the extent that these remains are able to illustrate a site type, time period, method of construction, or work of a master.

CRITERION D

For properties eligible under Criterion D, including archeological sites and standing structures studied for their information potential, less attention is given to their overall condition, than it they were being considered under Criteria A, B, or C. Archeological sites, in particular, do not exist today exactly as they were formed. There are always cultural and natural processes that alter the deposited materials and their spatial relationships.

For properties eligible under Criterion D, integrity is based upon the property's potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions, such as those identified in the historic context documentation in the Statewide Comprehensive Preservation Plan or in the research design for projects meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeological Documentation*.

INTERIORS

Some historic buildings are virtually defined by their exteriors, and their contribution to the built environment can be appreciated even if their interiors are not accessible. Examples of this would include early examples of steel-framed skyscraper construction. The great advance in American technology and engineering made by these buildings can be read from the outside. The change in American popular taste during the 19th century, from the symmetry and simplicity of architectural styles based on classical precedents, to the expressions of High Victorian styles, with their combination of textures, colors, and asymmetrical forms, is readily apparent from the exteriors of these buildings.

Other buildings "are" interiors. The Cleveland Arcade, that soaring 19th century glass-covered shopping area, can only be appreciated from the inside. Other buildings in this category would be the great covered train sheds of the 19th century.

In some cases the loss of an interior will disqualify properties from listing

in the National Register—a historic concert hall noted for the beauty of its auditorium and its fine acoustic qualities would be the type of property that if it were to lose its interior, it would lose its value as a historic resource. In other cases, the overarching significance of a property's exterior can overcome the adverse effect of the loss of an interior.

In borderline cases particular attention is paid to the significance of the property and the remaining historic features.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

For a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. In addition, the relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged since the period of significance.

When evaluating the impact of intrusions upon the district's integrity, take into consideration the relative number, size, scale, design, and location of the components that do not contribute to the significance. A district is not eligible if it contains so many alterations or new intrusions that it no longer conveys the sense of a historic environment.

A component of a district cannot contribute to the significance if:

- it has been substantially altered since the period of the district's significance *or*
- it does not share the historic associations of the district.

VISIBILITY OF PHYSICAL FEATURES

Properties eligible under Criteria A, B, and C must not only retain their essential physical features, but the features must be visible enough to convey their significance. This means that even if a property is physically intact, its integrity is questionable if its significant features are concealed under modern construction. Archeological properties are often the exception to this; by nature they usually do not require visible features to convey their significance.

NON-HISTORIC EXTERIORS

If the historic *exterior* building material is covered by non-historic material (such as modern siding), the property can still be eligible *if* the significant form, features, and detailing are not obscured. If a property's exterior is covered by a non-historic false-front or curtain wall, the property will not qualify under Criteria A, B, or C, because it does not retain the visual quality necessary to convey historic or architectural significance. Such a property also cannot be considered a contributing element in a historic district, because it does not add to the district's sense of time and place. If the false front, curtain wall, or non-historic siding is removed and the original building materials are intact, then the property's integrity can be re-evaluated.

PROPERTY CONTAINED WITHIN ANOTHER PROPERTY

Some properties contain an earlier structure that formed the nucleus for later construction. The exterior property, if not eligible in its own right, can qualify on the basis of the interior property *only if* the interior property can yield significant information about a specific construction technique or material, such as rammed earth or tabby. The interior property *cannot* be used as the basis for eligibility if it has been so altered that it no longer contains the features that could provide important information, or if the presence of important information cannot be demonstrated.

SUNKEN VESSELS

A sunken vessel can be eligible under Criterion C as embodying the distinctive characteristics of a method of construction if it is structurally intact. A *deteriorated* sunken vessel, no longer structurally intact, can be eligible under Criterion D if the remains of either the vessel or its contents is capable of yielding significant information. For further information, refer to *National Register Bulletin: Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places*.

Natural Features

A natural feature that is associated with a historic event or trend, such as a rock formation that served as a trail marker during westward expansion, must retain its historic appearance, unobscured by modern construction or landfill. Otherwise it is not eligible, even though it remains intact.

COMPARING SIMILAR PROPERTIES

For some properties, comparison with similar properties should be considered during the evaluation of integrity. Such comparison may be important in deciding what physical features are essential to properties of that type. In instances where it has not been determined what physical features a property must possess in order for it to reflect the significance of a historic context, comparison with similar properties should be undertaken during the evaluation of integrity. This situation arises when scholarly work has not been done on a particular property type or when surviving examples of a property type are extremely rare. (See **Comparing Related Properties** in *Part V: How to Evaluate a Property within its Historic Context*.)

RARE EXAMPLES OF A PROPERTY TYPE

Comparative information is particularly important to consider when evaluating the integrity of a property that is a rare surviving example of its type. The property must have the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic character or information. The rarity and poor condition, however, of other extant examples of the type may justify accepting a greater degree of alteration or fewer features, provided that enough of the property survives for it to be a significant resource.

Eligible

- A one-room schoolhouse that has had all original exterior siding replaced and a replacement roof that does not exactly replicate the original roof profile can be eligible if the other extant rare examples have received an even greater degree of alteration, such as the subdivision of the original one-room plan.

Not Eligible

- A mill site contains information on how site patterning reflects historic functional requirements, but parts of the site have been destroyed. The site is not eligible for its information potential if a comparison of other mill sites reveals more intact properties with complete information.

DETERMINING THE RELEVANT ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

Each type of property depends on certain aspects of integrity, more than others, to express its historic significance. Determining which of the aspects is most important to a particular property requires an understanding of the property's significance and its essential physical features.

CRITERIA A AND B

A property important for association with an event, historical pattern, or person(s) ideally might retain *some* features of all seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of design and workmanship, however, might not be as important to the significance, and would not be relevant if the property were a site. A basic integrity test for a property associated with an important event or person is whether a historical contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today.

For archeological sites that are eligible under Criteria A and B, the seven aspects of integrity can be applied in much the same way as they are to buildings, structures, or objects. It is important to note, however, that the site must have *demonstrated* its ability to convey its significance, as opposed to sites eligible under Criterion D where only the potential to yield information is required.

Eligible

A mid-19th century waterpowered mill important for its association with an area's industrial development is eligible if:

- it is still on its original site (**Location**), and
- the important features of its setting are intact (**Setting**), and
- it retains most of its historic materials (**Materials**), and
- it has the basic features expressive of its design and function, such as configuration, proportions, and window pattern (**Design**).

Not Eligible

A mid-19th century water-powered mill important for its association with an area's industrial development is not eligible if:

- it has been moved (**Location**, **Setting**, **Feeling**, and **Association**), or
- substantial amounts of new materials have been incorporated (**Materials**, **Workmanship**, and **Feeling**), or
- it no longer retains basic design features that convey its historic appearance or function (**Design**, **Workmanship**, and **Feeling**).

CRITERION C

A property significant under Criterion C must retain those physical features that characterize the type, period, or method of construction that the property represents. Retention of design, workmanship, and materials will usually be more important than location, setting, feeling, and association. Location and setting will be important, however, for those properties whose design is a reflection of their immediate environment (such as designed landscapes and bridges).

For archeological sites that are eligible under Criterion C, the seven aspects of integrity can be applied in much the same way as they are to buildings, structures, or objects. It is important to note, however, that the site must have *demonstrated* its ability to convey its significance, as opposed to sites eligible under Criterion D where only the *potential* to yield information is required.

Eligible

A 19th century wooden covered bridge, important for illustrating a construction type, is eligible if:

- the essential features of its design are intact, such as abutments, piers, roof configuration, and trusses (**Design**, **Workmanship**, and **Feeling**), and
- most of the historic materials are present (**Materials**, **Workmanship**, and **Feeling**), and
- evidence of the craft of wooden bridge technology remains, such as the form and assembly technique of the trusses (**Workmanship**).
- Since the design of a bridge relates directly to its function as a transportation crossing, it is also important that the bridge still be situated over a waterway (**Setting**, **Location**, **Feeling**, and **Association**).

Not Eligible

For a 19th century wooden covered bridge, important for its construction type, replacement of some materials of the flooring, siding, and roofing would not necessarily damage its integrity. Integrity would be lost, however, if:

- the abutments, piers, or trusses were substantially altered (**Design**, **Workmanship**, and **Feeling**) or
- considerable amounts of new materials were incorporated (**Materials**, **Workmanship**, and **Feeling**).
- Because environment is a strong factor in the design of this property type, the bridge would also be ineligible if it no longer stood in a place that conveyed its function as a crossing (**Setting**, **Location**, **Feeling**, and **Association**).

CRITERION D

For properties eligible under Criterion D, setting and feeling may not have direct bearing on the property's ability to yield important information. Evaluation of integrity probably will focus primarily on the location, design, materials, and perhaps workmanship.

Eligible

A multicomponent prehistoric site important for yielding data on changing subsistence patterns can be eligible if:

- floral or faunal remains are found in clear association with cultural material (**Materials** and **Association**) and
- the site exhibits stratigraphic separation of cultural components (**Location**).

Not Eligible

A multicomponent prehistoric site important for yielding data on changing subsistence patterns would not be eligible if:

- floral or faunal remains were so badly decomposed as to make identification impossible (**Materials**), or
- floral or faunal remains were disturbed in such a manner as to make their association with cultural remains ambiguous (**Association**), or
- the site has lost its stratigraphic context due to subsequent land alterations (**Location**).

Eligible

A lithic scatter site important for yielding data on lithic technology during the Late Archaic period can be eligible if:

- the site contains lithic debitage, finished stone tools, hammerstones, or antler flakers (**Material** and **Design**), and
- the site contains datable material (**Association**).

Not Eligible

A lithic scatter site important for yielding data on lithic technology during the Late Archaic period would not be eligible if:

- the site contains natural deposits of lithic materials that are impossible to distinguish from culturally modified lithic material (**Design**) or
- the site does not contain any temporal diagnostic evidence that could link the site to the Late Archaic period (**Association**).

IX. SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

A property being nominated to the National Register may also merit consideration for potential designation as a National Historic Landmark. Such consideration is dependent upon the stringent application of the following distinct set of criteria (found in the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 36, Part 65).

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS CRITERIA

The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
2. That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or
3. That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or
4. That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
5. That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or
6. That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK EXCLUSIONS

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years are not eligible for designation. If such properties fall within the following categories they may, nevertheless, be found to qualify:

1. A religious property deriving its primary national significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
2. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is nationally significant primarily for its architectural merit, or for association with persons or events of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or
3. A site of a building or structure no longer standing but the person or event associated with it is of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or

4. A birthplace, grave or burial if it is of a historical figure of transcendent national significance and no other appropriate site, building, or structure directly associated with the productive life of that person exists; or
5. A cemetery that derives its primary national significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, or from an exceptionally distinctive design or an exceptionally significant event; or
6. A reconstructed building or ensemble of buildings of extraordinary national significance when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other buildings or structures with the same association have survived; or
7. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own national historical significance; or
8. A property achieving national significance within the past 50 years if it is of extraordinary national importance.

COMPARING THE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS CRITERIA AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

In general, the instructions for preparing a National Register nomination and the guidelines stated in this bulletin for applying the National Register Criteria also apply to Landmark nominations and the use of the Landmark criteria. While there are specific distinctions discussed below, *Parts IV and V* of this bulletin apply equally to National Register listings and Landmark nominations. That is, the categories of historic properties are defined the same way; historic con-

texts are identified similarly; and comparative evaluation is carried out on the same principles enumerated in *Part V*.

There are some differences between National Register and National Historic Landmarks Criteria. The following is an explanation of how each Landmark Criterion compares with its National Register Criteria counterpart:

CRITERION 1

This Criterion relates to National Register Criterion A. Both cover properties associated with events. The Landmark Criterion, however, requires that the events associated with the property be *outstandingly* represented by that property and that the property be related to the broad national patterns of U.S. history. Thus, the quality of the property to convey and interpret its meaning must be of a higher order and must relate to national themes rather than the narrower context of State or local themes.

CRITERION 2

This Criterion relates to National Register Criterion B. Both cover properties associated with significant people. The Landmark Criterion differs in that it specifies that the association of a person to the property in question be an important one and that the person associated with the property be of *national* significance.

CRITERION 3

This Criterion has no counterpart among the National Register Criteria. It is rarely, if ever, used alone. While not a landmark at present, the Liberty Bell is an object that might be considered under this Criterion. The application of this Criterion obviously requires the most careful scrutiny and would apply only in rare instances involving ideas and ideals of the highest order.

CRITERION 4

This Criterion relates to National Register Criterion C. Its intent is to qualify exceptionally important works of architecture or collective elements of architecture extraordinarily significant as an ensemble, such as a historic

district. Note that the language is more restrictive than that of the National Register Criterion in requiring that a candidate in architecture be "a specimen exceptionally valuable for the study of a period, style, or method of construction" rather than simply embodying distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. With regard to historic districts, the Landmarks Criterion requires an entity that is distinctive and exceptional. Unlike National Register Criterion C, this Criterion will not qualify the works of a master, *per se*, but only such works which are exceptional or extraordinary. Artistic value is considered only in the context of history's judgement in order to avoid current conflicts of taste.

CRITERION 5

This Criterion does not have a strict counterpart among the National Register Criteria. It may seem redundant of the latter part of Landmark Criterion 4. It is meant to cover collective entities such as Greenfield Village and historic districts like New Bedford, Massachusetts, which qualify for their collective association with a nationally significant event, movement, or broad pattern of national development.

CRITERION 6

The National Register counterpart of this is Criterion D. Criterion 6 was developed specifically to recognize archeological sites. All such sites must address this Criterion. The following are the qualifications that distinguish this Criterion from its National Register counterpart: the information yielded or likely to be yielded must be of *major* scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation *over large areas* of the United States. Such sites should be expected to yield data affecting *theories, concepts, and ideas* to a *major degree*.

The data recovered or expected to be recovered must make a major contribution to the existing corpus of information. Potentially recoverable data must be likely to revolutionize or substantially modify a major theme in history or prehistory, resolve a substantial historical or anthropological debate, or close a serious gap in a major theme of U. S. history or prehistory.

EXCLUSIONS AND EXCEPTIONS TO THE EXCLUSIONS

This section of the National Historic Landmarks Criteria has its counterpart in the National Register's "Criteria Considerations." The most abundant difference between them is the addition of the qualifiers "national," "exceptional," or "extraordinary" before the word significance. Other than this, the following are the most notable distinctions:

EXCLUSION 2

Buildings moved from their original location, qualify only if one of two conditions are met: 1) the building is nationally significant for

architecture, or 2) the persons or events with which they are associated are of *transcendent* national significance and the association is consequential.

Transcendent significance means an order of importance higher than that which would ordinarily qualify a person or event to be nationally significant. A consequential association is a relationship to a building that had an evident impact on events, rather than a connection that was incidental and passing.

EXCLUSION 3

This pertains to the site of a structure no longer standing. There is no counterpart to this exclusion in the National Register Criteria. In order for such a property to qualify for Landmark designation it must meet the second condition cited for Exclusion 2.

EXCLUSION 4

This exclusion relates to Criteria Consideration C of the National Register Criteria. The only difference is that a burial place qualifies for Landmark designation only if, in addition to other factors, the person buried is of *transcendent* national importance.

When evaluating properties at the national level for designation as a National Historic Landmark, please refer to the National Historic Landmarks outline, *History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program, 1987*. (For more information about the National Historic Landmarks program, please write to Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Historic Landmarks, 1849 C Street, NW, NC400, Washington, DC 20240.)

X. GLOSSARY

Associative Qualities - An aspect of a property's history that links it with historic events, activities, or persons.

Code of Federal Regulations - Commonly referred to as "CFR." The part containing the National Register Criteria is usually referred to as 36 CFR 60, and is available from the National Park Service.

CLG - Certified Local Government.

Culture - A group of people linked together by shared values, beliefs, and historical associations, together with the group's social institutions and physical objects necessary to the operation of the institution.

Cultural Resource - See Historic Resource.

Evaluation - Process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for National Register listing is determined.

Historic Context - An organizing structure for interpreting history that groups information about historic properties that share a common theme, common geographical area, and a common time period. The development of historic contexts is a foundation for decisions about the planning, identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties, based upon comparative historic significance.

Historic Integrity - The unimpaired ability of a property to convey its historical significance.

Historic Property - See Historic Resource.

Historic Resource - Building, site, district, object, or structure evaluated as historically significant.

Identification - Process through which information is gathered about historic properties.

Listing - The formal entry of a property in the National Register of Historic Places. See also, Registration.

Nomination - Official recommendation for listing a property in the National Register of Historic Places.

Property Type - A grouping of properties defined by common physical and associative attributes.

Registration - Process by which a historic property is documented and nominated or determined eligible for listing in the National Register.

Research Design - A statement of proposed identification, documentation, investigation, or other treatment of a historic property that identifies the project's goals, methods and techniques, expected results, and the relationship of the expected results to other proposed activities or treatments.

XI. LIST OF NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETINS

The Basics

How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation *

Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Form

Part A: How to Complete the National Register Form *

Part B: How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form *

Researching a Historic Property *

Property Types

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic **Aids to Navigation** *

Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering **America's Historic Battlefields**

Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical **Archeological Sites**

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic **Aviation Properties**

Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering **Cemeteries and Burial Places**

How to Evaluate and Nominate **Designed Historic Landscapes** *

Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic **Mining Sites**

How to Apply National Register Criteria to **Post Offices** *

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting **Properties Associated with Significant Persons**

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting **Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years** *

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting **Rural Historic Landscapes** *

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting **Traditional Cultural Properties** *

Nominating Historic **Vessels and Shipwrecks** to the National Register of Historic Places

Technical Assistance

Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*

Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning *

How to Improve the Quality of Photographs for National Register Nominations

National Register Casebook: Examples of Documentation *

Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites

To order these publications, write to: National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NC 400, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240, or e-mail at: nr_reference@nps.gov. Publications marked with an asterisk (*) are also available in electronic form at www.cr.nps.gov/nr.

PROPOSED RENAMING GUIDELINE

At the August 4, 2022, meeting of the Historic Preservation Commission, the subject of renaming the Charles S. Cock House was on the agenda. Staff referred to Resolution 1997-88R which provides a generic naming procedure. However, as you will know from the city discussions of renaming the Recreation Hall, a clear and concise protocol was required for rational discussion of that name change. The Heritage Association of San Marcos (HASM) recommends the following information to be added to Resolution 1997-88R to address name changes for City owned historic structures and sites.

Rationale

When the name of a public (city owned) historic building is altered, there are obligations on the city to ensure that the change does not have the effect of erasing history. When a name is retained, there are similar obligations on the city to ensure that preservation does not have the effect of distorting history.

The current guideline, Resolution 1997-88R does not include criteria for amending the name of a historic structure or grounds owned by the city of San Marcos. Therefore, HASM offers the following process be added to R-1997-88R to examine and discuss future naming amendments regarding historic city-owned properties. It is our hope that this would also serve as a guideline for individually owned properties.

Process

1. The proposed naming amendment should be filed with the City Manager. Immediately after receiving the request, the Historic Preservation Officer for the City, or other designee as determined by the City Manager, should contact all stakeholders including, but not limited to, the current occupants of the city owned building, living relatives of the designated individuals proposed, other related interest groups, commissions, or organizations whose mission statement specifies interest in the historic preservation of San Marcos.
2. The Historic Preservation Officer or City Manager designee is charged with soliciting materials from the stakeholders supporting or opposing the proposed naming amendment that applies to the amended Resolution 1997-88R.
3. Once materials have been collected and disbursed to the stakeholders, the Heritage Preservation Commission shall hold an open hearing on the proposed naming amendment. This hearing should be in the form of a town hall where a free and open discussion could exist without the constraints of a three-minute time limit at a regular Historic Preservation Commission meeting. The workshop should be led by a professional facilitator to insure fairness in the discussions.
4. The suggested criteria and goals have designated action steps to follow if the naming amendment is approved or if the naming amendment is not approved. These steps have financial implications. They should be undertaken by the city as the owner of the

PROPOSED RENAMING GUIDELINE

building or by the interest groups supporting the change. If the latter, acknowledgements should be placed on the educational material indicating donors.

Goals of the amendment to Resolution 1997-88R

1. The process and its outcome should be educational and enhance our knowledge and understanding of the history of San Marcos.
2. The process and its outcome should be representative of the current cultural palate of San Marcos and enhance the cultural diversity of our community.
3. The process and its outcome should be respectful to all entities and stakeholders associated with the proposed naming amendment.

Required elements of the Guideline

Note: The following list has been adapted from the criteria matrix for the city recreational hall and from an extensive search of renaming conventions associated with state and private universities and other public/civic entities. It is specific to adding individual names or an organization's name to a structure or site.

The following data must be submitted for consideration of a name change to a historic structure or site.

1. Has the individual identified in the proposed naming amendment been deceased for at least 25 years?
2. Is there evidence of demonstrated historical and/or cultural significance of the individual or organization in relation to the purpose of the building/grounds associated with the proposed naming amendment?
3. Is there evidence of a unique contribution(s) to the history and/or culture of San Marcos by the individual(s) associated with the proposed naming amendment?
4. Can an organization or a person provide a statement noting the appropriateness of the proposed naming amendment for the building?
5. Is there recognition of the individual or organization by any city, county, state, regional, national, or international organization for the individual's or organization's impact on the history and/or culture of San Marcos?
6. Did the individual or organization make a significant contribution of money or land toward the development, maintenance and/or operation of the building?

Once the above six items are submitted, we propose that *at least* four of the above criteria must be met for the name change request packet to move forward for consideration.

PROPOSED RENAMING GUIDELINE

Actions

If we are to improve the understanding and appreciation of the history and culture of San Marcos, we need to do more than reconsider signage and plaques. We need to dedicate ourselves to educational programs that expand, clarify, and challenge our interpretations of history.

1. If a decision is made to change/amend the name of a building, the city will create permanent educational information so that current and future community members will be able to learn about the building's history, how and why the decision to change the building's name was made, and why the new name was chosen. This permanent education could be in the form of a plaque, exhibit, website, or other mediums, as well as being added to the History of San Marcos at the public library.
2. If a decision is made not to change the name of a building, the name of the building will remain, but the city will create and place permanent educational information so that current and future community members will be able to learn about the name and, where applicable, namesake, why the name was evaluated, and why a decision was made to leave the name. This permanent education could be in the form of a plaque, exhibit, website, or other mediums, as well as being added to the History of San Marcos at the public library.

Respectfully submitted,

Debbie Austin, President
Heritage Association of San Marcos
debbie@debbieaustin.com
512-787-5094 mobile

CHAPTER 18

NAMING AND RENAMING OF CITY FACILITIES

SECTION:

7-18-1: Purpose

7-18-2: Scope

7-18-3: Naming Or Renaming Procedures

7-18-4: Naming Or Renaming Criteria

7-18-5: Revision, Addition, Revocation Or Removal Of Names

7-18-6: Sponsorship Naming

7-18-1: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this chapter is to establish criteria, guidelines and procedures for the naming and renaming of certain city owned real property, facilities, and amenities, which are collectively referred to in this chapter as "city facilities".

(Ord. 2012-55, 12-18-2012)

7-18-2: SCOPE:

This chapter shall only apply to the naming or renaming of certain city facilities as defined or identified under this chapter.

As used in this chapter, "city facilities" is defined as the city's physical plant, including any buildings, parks, cultural arts and recreational facilities, and other infrastructure, that are solely owned by the city and have a fair market value of more than thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00).

This chapter shall not apply to the naming or renaming of the following city facilities:

- A. Any street, the naming of which shall be governed by chapter 1 of this title.
- B. Any trail, or a portion of any trail, the naming of which shall be an administrative decision upon recommendation of the Ogden trails network committee pursuant to title 3, chapter 22 of this code.
- C. Any monuments, historical markers, statues, plaques or other similar objects located on city property which are governed by title 6, chapter 4 of this code.
- D. Any building the city leases to a tenant who places that tenant's name or information on such building consistent with lease terms.

(Ord. 2012-55, 12-18-2012)

7-18-3: NAMING OR RENAMING PROCEDURES:

It is the policy of the city that the naming or renaming of any city facility shall be mutually accomplished through joint cooperation of the mayor and city council. Accordingly, an ordinance naming or renaming any city facility described in this chapter shall only be adopted consistent with a joint resolution of the city council and the mayor.

(Ord. 2012-55, 12-18-2012)

7-18-4: NAMING OR RENAMING CRITERIA:

The criteria set forth in this section may be considered by the city council and mayor in determining whether to name or rename a city facility. Additional criteria may also be considered by the city council and mayor, as may be deemed appropriate.

A. The following accomplishments, achievements and circumstances may be considered when evaluating any proposal to name or rename a city facility after any individual or group of individuals:

1. Extraordinary civic contribution to the community.
2. Loss of life in the line of duty while serving as a city employee.
3. Loss of life and/or performing a heroic act while serving in any branch of the United States armed forces.
4. Widespread recognition as a national or historical figure.
5. Contributions of significant cost of acquisition and/or development of a specific city facility.

The naming of a city facility for a deceased person will generally not be considered until at least one year after the date of death.

B. The following accomplishments, achievements and circumstances may be considered when evaluating any proposal to name or rename a city facility after any organization, including any nonprofit or for profit entity:

1. Extraordinary civic contribution to the community.
2. Contributions of significant cost of acquisition and/or development of a specific city facility.

C. Any city facility may be appropriately named or renamed after an event (or series of events) with cultural or historical significance, provided such event has a meaningful and direct nexus to the city.

D. Any city facility may be appropriately named after adjacent or nearby streets, landmarks, neighborhoods or other similarly identifiable geographic areas.

E. With regard to naming or renaming a city facility after any individual:

1. That individual should not be an incumbent elected or appointed official in local, state or federal government.
2. That individual should not have been convicted of a felony.
3. The city shall obtain, or shall make a reasonable attempt to obtain, consent from such individual or, if such individual is deceased or cannot be contacted, from members of the individual's family.

F. City facilities should not be given any name that may:

1. Cause confusion due to duplication of, or similarity to, an existing named city facility or location within the city.
2. Include or may be associated with the name of:
 - a. Any individual, group of individuals, or organization commonly associated with tobacco, alcohol, obscenity, or any sexually oriented business or activity;
 - b. Any religious or political organization, unless the name relates to a historic or civic contribution of such organization; or
 - c. Any religious leader, unless such leader is being honored or recognized solely for the leader's civic contribution.
3. Have an inappropriate acronym, short form, or modification.
4. Is discriminatory, derogatory or offensive.
5. Relates to or may create a controversial event or situation.
6. Recognizes a single individual for a contribution similar or identical to a contribution made by others within a particular group associated with that individual.

(Ord. 2012-55, 12-18-2012)

7-18-5: REVISION, ADDITION, REVOCATION OR REMOVAL OF NAMES:

A. The naming or renaming of such city facility shall not be deemed as permanent nor exclusive, nor shall it constitute a property interest owned by any person or organization.

B. Names may be revised or added to any city facility pursuant to the criteria, guidelines and procedures of this chapter.

C. The ordinance approving the naming or renaming of a city facility may include a sunset provision under which the name will be removed from the city facility at the end of a specified period of time or upon a particular date. In the event the ordinance fails to include such a sunset provision, the naming or renaming of such city facility shall endure until modified.

D. When a city facility is removed, replaced or destroyed, the name of the city facility shall cease to endure unless renamed pursuant to this section.

E. Upon circumstances arising after naming that would cast a negative image upon the city, the name of any city facility may be immediately revoked at the sole discretion of the mayor.

(Ord. 2012-55, 12-18-2012)

7-18-6: SPONSORSHIP NAMING:

A. The mayor may, on behalf of the city, enter into a sponsorship naming agreement with an individual, group of individuals or organization under which a city facility specifically used to promote cultural arts or recreation is named or renamed in exchange for cash or other significant contributions to the city. Any such agreement must be in writing, and the naming or renaming of any city facility pursuant to such agreement must comply with the naming criteria of this chapter. The written agreement must be specifically referenced in the joint resolution approving such naming or renaming. The sponsorship naming agreement must:

1. Describe the consideration given in exchange for naming rights;
2. If deemed necessary, provide for an endowment fund or other financial resources sufficient to pay the city facility's ongoing maintenance costs;

3. State that the city reserves the right to immediately and unilaterally remove the city facility name should the city learn or otherwise determine that the individual, group of individuals or organization (including any owner, officer or director of such organization) has engaged in conduct or activities deemed contrary to community standards of justice, honesty or good morals, or has breached the sponsorship naming agreement;

4. Specify the circumstances under which the agreement may be terminated;

5. Specify the exact length of time the city facility name will be used. A sponsorship naming right should not endure in perpetuity and is subject to renaming except as limited in the sponsorship naming agreement; and

6. Be reviewed and approved by the city attorney's office prior to execution by the mayor. A sponsorship naming agreement signed by the mayor is subject to and contingent upon adoption of a joint resolution and ordinance pursuant to this chapter to name the city facility.

B. The donation of land, facilities, or funds for the acquisition, renovation or maintenance of any real property, facilities, amenities, or any other resources directly or indirectly related to any city facility shall not constitute an obligation by the city to name such city facility, or any portion thereof, after any individual, group of individuals, or organization, except as set forth in a sponsorship naming agreement executed and approved pursuant to this section.

(Ord. 2012-55, 12-18-2012)

Chapter 13.24

STREET NAMES

Sections:

- 13.24.010 Criteria for Naming or Renaming a Street**
- 13.24.020 Procedure for Change of Street Name**
- 13.24.030 Application Fee**
- 13.24.040 Council Initiated Action to Rename Street**

13.24.010 Criteria for Naming or Renaming a Street

A. Street may only be named:

1. If listed on the adopted Heritage Street Name List.
2. After a prominent person who:
 - a. Achieved prominence as a result of his or her significant, positive contribution to the history of the world, United States, the State of Oregon, Southern Oregon, or the City of Ashland.
 - b. Is a real person, and
 - c. Has been deceased for at least five years.
3. For a geographical place name of prominence.
4. For flora, fauna, or geologic materials.
5. After a commemorative event which:
 - a. Achieved distinction as a result of significant and positive contribution to the world, United States, the State of Oregon, Southern Oregon, or the City of Ashland.
 - b. Actually occurred.
6. For a description of the area in which the street is located or a prominent landmark nearby.

B. No street name shall be approved if it is similar to or pronounced the same as the name of any other street within the City.

C. Names for new streets shall be approved by the public works director after consultation with the fire, police and community development departments. (Ord. 2819 § 1, amended, 1998)

13.24.020 Procedure for Change of Street Name

The following procedure shall be used in considering changes in street names:

- A. A person who desires a street name change shall submit a written request together with the application fee to the engineering division of the public works department. The request shall state the reasons for the proposed name change and shall include a scale diagram of the street.
- B. Any proposed name change must meet the requirements of AMC [13.24.010](#).
- C. The public works department shall consider the request and may schedule a public hearing before the City council. If a hearing is scheduled:
 - 1. Notice of the public hearing shall be mailed to the owners of property fronting the street and the fire, police and community development departments.
 - 2. The scope of the hearing shall be limited to the change of the street name.
 - 3. No recommendation for a name change shall be made unless the council finds that a public need for the change exists, confusion will be eliminated, or it is desirable for the convenience of the general public. The council shall have complete legislative discretion to change the name of any street in the City.
- D. Street name changes shall be made by resolution. (Ord. 2819 §§ 2, 3, amended, 1998)

13.24.030 Application Fee

A street name change application fee shall be established by resolution of the council.

13.24.040 Council Initiated Action to Rename Street

Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, the council may rename a street in order to correct errors, to eliminate confusion or to further the public interest. Actions initiated under this section shall be exempt from the procedure set forth in section [13.24.020](#). (Ord. 2793, amended, 1997)

The Ashland Municipal Code is current through Ordinance 3203, passed November 2, 2021.

Disclaimer: The City Recorder's office has the official version of the Ashland Municipal Code. Users should contact the City Recorder's office for ordinances passed subsequent to the ordinance cited above.

[City Website: www.ashland.or.us](http://www.ashland.or.us)

City Telephone: (541) 488-5307

[Code Publishing Company](#)



City of Hermosa Beach

1315 Valley Drive
Hermosa Beach, CA 90254
(310) 318-0239



MUNICIPAL NAMING, MONUMENT AND SPONSORSHIP POLICY GUIDE

PUBLIC FACILITIES + OUTDOOR SPACES
MONUMENTS, STATUES + PUBLIC ART
EVENT + ACTIVITY SPONSORSHIP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Purpose	1
General Information	1
Definitions	1
Naming of Public Facilities + Outdoor Space	3
Purpose	3
Guiding Principles.....	4
Guidelines	4
Review Procedure	5
Qualifying Names and Criteria.....	6
Renaming	6
Monuments, Statues + Public Art	7
Purpose	7
Guiding Principles.....	7
Guidelines	8
Review Procedure	9
Signage	10
Municipal Naming, Monument and Sponsorship Quick Glance	11

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish criteria and formal procedures for consideration of the naming of public facilities and outdoor space; the placement of Monuments or Statues, public art, and memorial park benches; and event and activity Sponsorships for the purpose of recognizing individuals, groups or organization that have made a significant contribution to the City of Hermosa Beach. This policy shall guide the City Council in its approval of these recognition opportunities to ensure a thorough and formal review of each request.

This policy outlines criteria, conditions and procedures in order to maintain integrity, encourage philanthropic giving while acknowledging public investments, and to safeguard against unwanted commercialization of City Assets. Consideration will include the specific name(s) of public facilities and outdoor space; the specific placement of Statues and/or Monuments on City-owned land; Sponsorship opportunities; and the duration of each of these relationships.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Definitions

The following definitions will apply for the purpose of this policy:

City Assets: Tangible or intangible items of value that are owned or created by the City including but not limited to both City facilities and City-owned land.

City Facility (included in City Assets): Any part of real property or structure owned by the City including, but not limited to parks, libraries, Recreational Facilities buildings, parking facilities, interior or ancillary features that are a part of, or within, a larger facility and other City facilities.

Civic Organizations: any local service club or association not organized for profit but operated exclusively for education or charitable purposes.

Commission: Commission as defined by the Hermosa Beach Municipal Code Chapters 2.28; 2.32; 2.76 and 2.80.

Donation or Gift: A monetary (cash) contribution, endowments, personal property, real property, financial securities, equipment, in-kind goods or services, or any other City Asset that the City has accepted and for which the Donor has not received any goods or services in return.

Donor: A person or other legal entity that proposes or provides a Donation to the City.

Funding: Financial or in-kind resource to provide Funding that might result in Naming or Renaming.

Naming: The selection and approval by the city for the initial Naming of a City Asset within the public right of way.

Monument or Statue: a structure erected to commemorate a famous or notable person or event.

Renaming: The selection and approval by the City for a new name of an existing City Asset.

Sign Ordinance: The City's sign regulations contained in the Hermosa Beach Municipal Code Chapter 17.50.

Sponsorship: A contractual arrangement for a defined period of time where a third party provides goods, services or financial contribution in return for access to the commercial/marketing potential associated with rights to be publicly denoted as being a sponsor of a city service, program, event, activity or sub-component of a City Asset and/or rights for the inclusion and public display of the third party's name as part of the name of a city service, program, event, activity or sub-component of a City Asset.



NAMING OF PUBLIC FACILITIES + OUTDOOR SPACE

Purpose

To establish formal policies as a guide to the City Council in considering appropriate names for city-owned land, buildings, and facilities (City Asset); whether, and under what circumstances, such land, building, and facilities should be named or renamed in honor of an individual; and the duration of Naming rights of City-owned land, buildings, and facilities.

This policy is in place to ensure the following:

- The Naming of public facilities and outdoor space enhances a sense of community within the city.
- Parks and recreational areas are easily identified and located.
- Names given are consistent with the values and characteristics of the City of Hermosa Beach.
- Assure the quality of the title/name, so that it will serve the purpose of the city in a permanent manner.
- Encourage public participation and input in order to fully represent the best interest of the area affected; and
- Encourage and recognize the dedication of lands, or Donations by individuals or groups.

Guiding Principles

In considering proposals for the Naming or Renaming of a city-owned public facility or outdoor space, the city will consider whether the proposed name will:

- Engender a strong positive image consistent with the city's goals and values;
- Be appropriate relative to the City Asset's location and/or history;
- Have historical, cultural, or social significance for future generations;
- Commemorate places, people, or events that are of continued importance to the city, community, region, or state;
- Have symbolic value that transcends its ordinary meaning or use and enhances the character and identity of the City Asset;
- Names that have recognizable geographic, topographic, or historical significance associated with Hermosa Beach. In assessing this type of name, the City Council will take into consideration the recommendations from different bodies such as the Planning Commission or the Hermosa Beach Historical Society.
- Have broad public support; and
- Not result in the excessive commercialization of the City Asset.

Guidelines

The City Council will consider requests for the Naming of public facilities and outdoor space whether submitted by City Council members, city staff, city agencies, Civic Organizations, or by members of the community.

City-owned land, buildings and facilities may be named in honor of persons who have served the nation, the State of California and/or the City of Hermosa Beach in an exceptional and distinguished manner; and where such action is warranted by a contribution or service which is deemed to be of major significance. In assessing this honor, the City Council will take into consideration the recommendations from different bodies such as the applicable City Commission(s) or local interest groups.

City-owned land, buildings and facilities may be named after individuals or families who have donated the land or funds for a capital project, particularly if such Naming is set forth as a condition of the Donation. Additionally, the City Council may approve the Naming of city-owned land, buildings or facilities based on an organization or individual's monetary contribution to the city for that purpose. The funds from that contribution may be used for any purpose deemed appropriate by the City Council unless there is a specified use as a condition of

the contribution. The duration of the name is on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the City Council unless otherwise set forth as a condition of the contribution approved by the Council.

The names of city-owned land, buildings and facilities shall not normally be named in honor of individuals when they have previously been named for another individual. However, if the Council deems it appropriate, they may vary from the guideline on a case-by-case basis.

When appropriate, parks, trails and facilities can be named after predominant geographical or physical features of the land. These may include natural features or man-made features. Different sections of public facilities and outdoor space may carry names that differ from that of the overall park or facility. This may include the Naming of individual items in a park or facility such as a meeting room. However, the guidelines outlined in this guide shall still apply in the selection and adoption of the name.

Review Procedure

Consideration of requests for the Naming of public facilities and outdoor space will include the following:

1. **Submittal Request.** Letter requests for Naming of City-owned land, buildings and facilities shall be filed with the City Clerk. Letters shall include clear justification for the request including qualifying information, as outlined below.
2. **Sub-committee Review.** Upon review by the City Manager and if the request warrants further investigation, it will be presented to the City Council to consider designating a sub-committee consisting of two (2) City Council Members to provide a detailed analysis and recommendation. The Council may also direct any applicable Commission to also create a sub-committee to further assist in the review.
3. **Sub-committee(s) Recommendation.** The sub-committee(s) will present their recommendations to the applicable body followed by the City Council for a formal review. If the Sub-committee recommends approval, it will also provide a written statement to be preserved as to who the individual is/was and why the naming is taking place.

4. **City Council Review.** The City Council will make its determination as to the Naming or Renaming of City-owned land, buildings, and facilities at regularly scheduled meetings. The decision of the City Council will be final.
 - a. In the case the request is denied by the Council, no further action is taken.
 - b. If the request is approved, staff will begin implementing the Naming of the public facility or outdoor space through execution of a formal agreement.

Qualifying Names and Criteria

The review and selection of names will follow an extensive and exhaustive review of several factors. The following will be considered as part of this review:

- Geographical location of the facility or outdoor space including descriptive names.
- An outstanding feature of the area (i.e. hill, vegetation).
- Commonly recognized subjects of historical significance such as an event, person, group, culture, or place.
- A person or group who significantly contributed to the acquisition or development of the park/facility.
- An individual who provided an exceptional service in the interest of the park system as a whole or for the community as a whole.
- A person whose contribution or significant Gift is of a most extraordinary nature.
- Parks and facilities that are donated to the city can be named by deed restriction by the Donor.

Additionally, Naming may be considered based on the provision of significant Funding that underwrites the cost of renovation or construction of city property. Financial underwriting shall be broadly defined as substantial monetary contributions that enable the City to acquire, maintain, and/or improve City Assets. This may include monetary Gifts and/or grants that leverage federal, state and local Funding for such projects or complete Donation of land.

Renaming

The intent of Naming a public facility or outdoor space is intended for permanent recognition. Therefore, the Renaming of parks and facilities is strongly discouraged. Requests for the Renaming or removal of the name of an already named public facility or outdoor space will be subject to the most careful examination so as not to diminish the original justification for the name or discount the value of the prior contributors. Notwithstanding the preceding language, and

unless restricted by an agreement with a Donor, City Council has complete discretion to remove a name or rename a property



MONUMENTS, STATUES + PUBLIC ART



Purpose

To establish formal policies as a guide to the City Council in considering the placement of a Monument, Statue or public art on city-owned land including city facilities and outdoor spaces; whether and under what circumstances a desired location would be best suited for the placement of a Statue, Monument and/or public art in honor of an individual or family; and the duration of this placement of a Statue,

Monument and/or public art.

Memorial park benches are not included as part of this policy. These are administered by the Public Works Department and should be contacted directly for further details. The Community Development Department oversees placement of Monuments, Statues and public art on private property.

Guiding Principles

In considering proposals for the placement of a Monument, Statue or public art on city-owned land including City facilities and outdoor spaces, the city will evaluate whether the Monument or public art piece:

- Engenders a strong positive image consistent with the city's goals and values;

- Have historical, cultural, or social significance for future generations;
- Commemorate places, people, or events that are of continued importance to the city, community, region, state, or nation;
- Have symbolic value that transcends its ordinary meaning or use and enhances the character and identity of the City Asset;
- The location of the Monument, Statue or public art piece is significant in some measurable way to the individual or image depicted;
- The individual or image depicted in the art piece have recognizable geographic, topographic, or historical significance associated with Hermosa Beach. In assessing this type of name, the City Council will take into consideration the recommendations from different bodies such as the Planning Commission or the Hermosa Beach Historical Society.
- Have broad public support; and
- Not result in the excessive commercialization of the City Asset.

Guidelines

The City Council will consider placement of Statues, Monuments or public art whether submitted by City Council members, city staff, city agencies, Civic Organizations, or by members of the community.

Placement of a Statue, Monument or public art should have recognizable geographic, topographic, or historical significance associated with Hermosa Beach. In assessing this placement location, the City Council will take into consideration the recommendations from different bodies such as the applicable City Commission(s) or local interest groups. Placement may be in honor of persons who have served the nation, the State of California and/or the City of Hermosa Beach in an exceptional and distinguished manner; and where such action is warranted by a contribution or service which is deemed to be of major significance.

Placement of a Statue, Monument or public art in honor of a deceased person shall generally not take place until after a minimum of one-year waiting period unless the City Council determines that there are overriding considerations deviating from this policy guideline. This policy guideline is not intended in any way to reflect on the merits of any deceased individual who may have been a prominent civic leader. However, it is felt appropriate to establish some type of waiting period to ensure that an individual's accomplishments or contributions will stand the test of time; and that a decision shall not be made on an emotional basis immediately following a person's death.

A Statue and/or Monument may be named after individuals or families who have donated the land or funds for the capital project, particularly if such Naming is set forth as a condition of the Donation. The City Council may approve the placement of a Statue and/or Monument based on an organization or individual's monetary contribution to the city for that purpose. The funds from that contribution may be used for any purpose deemed appropriate by the City Council unless there is a specified use as a condition of the contribution. The duration of the name is on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the City Council unless otherwise set forth as a condition of the contribution approved by the Council.

Review Procedure

Consideration of requests for the placement of a Monument, Statue or public art on city-owned land including city facilities and outdoor spaces will include the following:

1. **Submittal of Request.** Letter requests for Naming of City-owned land, buildings and facilities shall be filed with the City Clerk. Letters shall include clear justification for the request including qualifying information, as outlined below.
2. **Sub-committee Review.** Upon review by the City Manager and if the request warrants further investigation, it will be presented to the City Council to consider designating a sub-committee consisting of two (2) City Council Members to provide a detailed analysis and recommendation. The Council may also direct any applicable Commission to also create a sub-committee to further assist in the review.
3. **Sub-committee(s) Recommendation.** The sub-committee(s) will present their recommendations to the applicable body followed by the City Council for a formal review. If the Sub-committee recommends approval, it will also provide a written statement to be preserved as to who the individual is/was and why the naming is taking place.
4. **City Council Review.** The City Council will make its determination as to the placement of a Statue, Monument or public art on city-owned land including city facilities and outdoor spaces at regularly scheduled meetings. The decision of the City Council will be final.

- a. In the case the request is denied by the Council, no further action is taken.
- b. If the request is approved, staff will begin implementing the Naming of the public facility or outdoor space through execution of a formal agreement.

Signage

Donor or Naming acknowledgement is permitted but must be approved by the City Council prior to installation. This approval will include review of the size, subject matter, overall sign design, materials, location and placement. Signage shall comply with the Sign Ordinance (HBM 17.50) and adhere to the City's official logo and branding guidelines. Additionally, the following criteria must also be followed:

- Any physical form of recognition shall not interfere with visitor use or routine operations.
- The form of any on-site recognition shall:
 - Be of appropriate size and color within the design scheme of the facility, Monument, Statue or public art piece;
 - Not dominate the sign in terms of scale or color; and
 - Not detract from surroundings or any interpretive messages.

The use of corporate logos and insignias on recognition signs will be considered by the City Council for formal approval prior to installation.



Municipal Naming, Monument and Sponsorship Quick Glance

	APPROVAL
NAMING OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND OUTDOOR SPACES	City Council retains sole authority to name City-owned land, buildings, and facilities.
PLACEMENT OF MONUMENTS, STATUES, OR PUBLIC ART	City Council retains sole authority to allow installation of a Monument, Statue or public art to honor or memorialize a person or family or to celebrate the culture of the community.
SPONSORSHIP OF CITY EVENT OR ACTIVITY	The City Manager retains authority to allow for the Sponsorship of city operated programs. If deemed necessary by the City Manager, the sponsorship opportunity would be taken to the City Council for final approval.
MEMORIAL BENCH DONATION PROGRAM	The Public Works department accepts, reviews and administers Memorial Bench Donation requests.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
PART II - CODE
Chapter 6 - BUILDINGS
ARTICLE XVI. - NAMING OF CITY FACILITIES AND STREETS
DIVISION 3. CHANGING THE NAME OF A FACILITY

DIVISION 3. CHANGING THE NAME OF A FACILITY

Sec. 6-667. Commencement of process for renaming a facility and specific areas; suggestion of new name.

- (a) A request to change the name of a facility shall be filed with the office of the city clerk who shall follow procedures as directed by division 2 of this article.
- (b) Specific rooms, areas, or other parts of a facility may be renamed individually.
- (c) Once filed and complete, the city clerk shall deliver it to all appropriate council members and department-head committee members.
- (d) The request to change the name of a facility shall be complete upon submitting:
 - (1) The current official facility name; and,
 - (2) The proposed new facility name; and,
 - (3) The name, address, and telephone number of each person, group, agency, or entity requesting the facility name change; and,
 - (4) The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all of the property owners, residents, businesses, and tenants located within two hundred (200) feet of the facility in favor of the name change.
 - (5) Fees. Fees shall consist of:
 - a. Request fee.
 - b. Estimated facility sign replacement cost.
 - c. The projected notification fee(s).
- (e) The requesting party, other than the city, shall pay the required fees.

(Ord. No. 2011-03-31-0239, § 1, 3-31-11)

Sec. 6-668. Committee procedure for approving name change; submission of name to city council; bypassing committee review.

- (a) Under no circumstances shall a facility name change request bypass the committee.
- (b) Committee review and recommendation.
 - (1) Time limitations shall not exceed ninety (90) days total from the time the application is complete to submitting a name to the city council. For computation purposes, the 90-day period begins when the application is complete. The department has fifteen (15) days to forward the completed application to the committee.
 - (2) Once the public hearing date has been chosen, the department shall immediately cause notice to be served:

-
- a. By mail to all residents or businesses within a 200-foot radius of the facility to be named, and
 - b. By public service announcements, press releases, and other appropriate community bulletins to the entire city.
 - (3) A period of at least fifteen (15) days shall be required in order to give the department sufficient time to provide notice.
 - (4) The committee shall meet on the designated date to consider the submitted name(s). This meeting shall be open to the public and time shall be allowed for public comment. The committee shall either approve the submitted name and forward to city council or reject the submitted name. Should the committee reject the submitted name, estimated sign costs shall be reimbursed.
 - (5) Within thirty (30) days of concluding that the name should be changed, the committee shall submit in writing both the submitted name and its rationale for the choice to city council. No name shall be submitted unaccompanied by the committee's rationale.

(Ord. No. 2011-03-31-0239, § 1, 3-31-11)

Sec. 6-669. Contents of notice.

Notices for renaming facilities shall contain the following:

- (1) A statement explaining the process to rename a facility, room, or part of a facility; and,
- (2) The submitted name(s); and,
- (3) A description of what is to be renamed and its general location; and,
- (4) Any submitted reason for the name(s), if applicable; and,
- (5) The date, time, and place of the meeting to consider the submitted name(s); and,
- (6) A statement that the meeting shall be open to the public and shall provide time for public comment.

Information directing that any written response in favor of or against a submitted name change may be sent to a named point of contact at a corresponding mailing address up until and including the scheduled committee hearing date. For calculation purposes of the two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) responses in subsection 6-666(b), only those responses postmarked on or prior to the hearing date shall be considered.

- a. If the renaming of more than one (1) facility, room, or part of a facility is to be considered at one (1) meeting, the information required by subsection (a) above, for each individual facility, room or part of a facility to be considered at that meeting may be included in one (1) notice.
- b. It will be the responsibility of the department(s) to which the facility belongs to notify the property owners, residents, tenants and businesses located within two hundred (200) feet of the facility. There shall be a notification period of thirty (30) days before the name change is sent to city council. This will afford the recipient the opportunity to notify the department(s) of their support of, or opposition to, the facility name change. The department shall not issue an owner/resident/business notification unless the applicant has paid all required fees.

(Ord. No. 2011-03-31-0239, § 1, 3-31-11)

Sec. 6-670. Required fees for renaming facilities.

An applicant, other than the city, shall pay for facility renaming signage. Signage shall complement the architecture and design of the building. All required fees are to be paid to the department at the time of application; otherwise, the application will be considered incomplete and rejected.

(Ord. No. 2011-03-31-0239, § 1, 3-31-11)

Sec. 6-671. City council action.

Prior committee review and submittal:

- (1) The committee shall forward the submitted name to the city council as soon as practical, but in no case more than thirty (30) days after consideration. Subject to subsection 6-671(2) below, the city council shall adopt or reject the name. Should the city council adopt the name, the committee's written rationale shall be kept for historical reference. Should the city council reject the submitted name, the process is over.
- (2) If two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the responses to the committee's written notice of a suggested name are against changing the existing name, nine (9) votes of the city council members shall be required in order to adopt the suggested name.

(Ord. No. 2011-03-31-0239, § 1, 3-31-11)

DIVISION 6. CHANGING THE NAME OF STREET

Sec. 6-674. Commencement of the process for changing the name of a street and/or adding the designation of a memorial name.

- (a) An application to change the name of a street or adding a memorial name designation shall only be filed with the development services department by:
 - (1) A member of the city council;
 - (2) The director of development services, if it is determined that the street name change is in the best interest of the health, safety, welfare, and public convenience and safety of the citizens of San Antonio;
 - (3) One of the following located on the subject street:
 - a. A group;
 - b. An agency;
 - c. A business;
 - d. An owner of property; or
 - (4) An officer or authorized representative of a governmental subdivision, agency, or department.
- (b) The official application shall be on a form prescribed by the development services department. A complete application shall consist of:
 - (1) The official application form, and
 - (2) Required fees (see section 6-677).
- (c) In addition to the official application, the following shall be submitted:
 - (1) The name and address of all owners of property affected by the name change. The applicant shall submit this information for the purposes of official notification. The development services department shall verify the list of owners of property. An incorrect notification list shall cease the case until such time that a correct list is submitted by the applicant.
 - (2) A copy of the complete application shall also be submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation so that a review as provided in subsection 6-675(c) may commence.
- (d) There shall be an application completeness review that shall take no longer than ten (10) business days.
- (e) From the date of the respective city council action, a segment of street that city council has approved for change of name or addition of memorial designation may not be altered for a period of five (5) years.

(Ord. No. 2011-03-31-0239, § 1, 3-31-11; Ord. No. 2011-12-15-1049, § 1, 12-15-11; Ord. No. 2017-05-04-0296 , § 1, 5-4-17)

Sec. 6-675. Administrative review.

- (a) The development services department shall distribute copies of the application for review and comment to:
- (1) Every city department.
 - (2) The United States Postal Service.
 - (3) Bexar County.
 - (4) Bexar Metro 9-1-1 Network.
 - (5) Applicable School District(s).
 - (6) City Public Service Energy.
 - (7) San Antonio Water System.
 - (8) BexarMet Water System.
 - (9) Texas Department of Transportation.
 - (10) Any other department or entity the director may determine is appropriate.
- (b) The agencies listed in subsection (a) shall have a review and comment period consisting of no more than ten (10) days. The ten-day review and comment period shall begin the next business day following the completion of the application completeness review. All agency comments shall be addressed by the applicant before placement on any commission agenda. If no comment is received by a reviewing agency by the tenth (10th) day, the application shall be presumed acceptable by that agency.
- (c) During the administrative review of the application, the office of historic preservation shall make a determination whether the current street name affected by the application meets any of the following criteria:
- (1) Names a street within a historic district, whether that be local or the National Register;
 - (2) Names a street wholly within, or a street with a portion within, the original thirty-six (36) square mile boundary of San Antonio;
 - (3) Is the name of a primary arterial as shown on the Major Thoroughfare Plan of the city.
- Should any of these criteria be found, consideration by the historic and design review commission shall be required before the case can be scheduled for consideration by the planning commission, and any recommendation from those considering bodies shall be forwarded to the city council for their review.
- (d) Staff shall schedule the item for consideration on the next available agenda of the planning commission or historic and design review commission, if applicable, following the completion of the administrative review period.

(Ord. No. 2011-03-31-0239, § 1, 3-31-11; Ord. No. 2011-12-15-1049, § 1, 12-15-11)

Sec. 6-676. Public hearing process for renaming.

- (a) The renaming of streets, including the designation of a memorial name, requires a recommendation from city staff, the planning commission at a public hearing, the historic and design review commission if determined under subsection 6-675(c), and final consideration by city council at a public hearing.
- (b) Not less than ten (10) days before the first public hearing, the development services department shall:

-
- (1) Mail notice of the public hearing(s) to all owners of real property along the subject street segment as listed in the Bexar County Appraisal District, and registered neighborhood associations within which the subject street segment is located.

Notices of public hearing(s) for renaming streets shall contain the following:

- a. An explanation of the request; and,
 - b. The submitted street name(s); and,
 - c. The general location of the street to be renamed; and,
 - d. The justification for the renaming submittal; and,
 - e. The date, time, and place of the public hearing(s) to consider the new street name(s); and,
 - f. A statement that the meeting(s) shall be open to the public in accordance with the Texas Open Meetings Act and shall provide time for public comment; and,
 - g. Information directing that any written response in favor of or against a submitted name change may be sent to the development services department.
- (2) Post notice on the development services department's internet website and leave posted throughout the entire public process.
- (c) At the public hearings, the planning commission shall consider the request and make a recommendation on the suggested name(s).
 - (d) The planning commission's recommendations and rationales for the recommendations shall be forwarded to the city council for final consideration in accordance with the city council agenda item scheduling procedures.
 - (e) Notification of the city council public hearing shall be as prescribed in section 6-676. Should the city council approve the new name(s), the written rationale of the planning commission shall be kept by the city clerk for historical reference.

(Ord. No. 2011-03-31-0239, § 1, 3-31-11; Ord. No. 2011-12-15-1049, § 1, 12-15-11)

Sec. 6-677. Required fees.

All required fees shall be paid to the development services department at the time of application.

- (1) Application processing fee of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00).
- (2) Estimated costs associated with notice requirements in section 6-676.
- (3) The cost of manufacturing and replacing street signs. The cost of replacing street signs is subject to change at any time. This includes, but is not limited to, any and all signs maintained by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT); estimated costs related to new street sign manufacturing and installation; and projected notification costs. The applicant will be responsible for paying any applicable TxDOT fees. If an application for a street name change is denied by city council, the new street sign manufacture and installation fee shall be refunded to the applicant pursuant to the development services department's refund policy.

(Ord. No. 2011-03-31-0239, § 1, 3-31-11)

Sec. 6-678. Implementation.

The development services department shall administratively implement a street name change approved by the city council and the public works department shall install the new street signs.

(Ord. No. 2011-03-31-0239, § 1, 3-31-11)

Sec. 6-679. Notice of name change.

The development services department shall provide a copy of each recorded street name change ordinance to:

- (1) Every reviewing party listed in subsection 6-675(a).
- (2) The Bexar County Appraisal District.

(Ord. No. 2011-03-31-0239, § 1, 3-31-11)

Sec. 6-662. Choices of names.

- (a) In all cases, the name choice should reflect and be appropriate to the type of facility, the facility's location, and the character and history of the particular community in which it exists.
- (b) If the name is to honor a living person, caution should be exercised to ensure that the person is of such a character that the name shall still hold honor upon that person's death.
- (c) Although the choices for a name are unlimited, names generally should be chosen to reflect:
 - (1) The location or geographical area or feature;
 - (2) Memorials to national or state leaders or public figures;
 - (3) Memorials to San Antonio or local leaders or persons;
 - (4) Mascots or characters of local folklore and fiction;
 - (5) Events or affairs of historic significance (battles, treaties, disasters);
 - (6) Ideals or goals (unity, harmony, patriotism);
 - (7) Significant causes (independence, suffrage, equality);
 - (8) Facilitators or benefactors of the property or facility;
 - (9) Traditional names for that type of facility (numbers for fire stations, locations for police stations).
- (d) Any change of a facility's existing name should be done only for a significant reason which includes honoring a person, place, institution, entity or event.

(Ord. No. 2011-03-31-0239, § 1, 3-31-11)

COUNCIL POLICY

CURRENT

SUBJECT: NAMING OF CITY ASSETS

POLICY NO.: 900-20

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 13, 2017

BACKGROUND:

The City, through its departments, and advisory boards and commissions, has followed a number of processes/policies for *naming* or *renaming* its parks, libraries and other *City Assets*. Generally, these policies provide for the *naming* or *renaming* requests based on (1) the location of the *City Asset*, (2) the identity of an individual of historical significance to the local area, or (3) the identity of an individual or entity whose contributions to the City and/or the community supports the request. From time to time, the City has also named *City Assets* after a person or entity who has provided significant financial support for the *City Asset* being named.

The City wishes to replace any existing *naming* or *renaming* policies with one comprehensive citywide policy, as follows:

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this policy is to establish uniform guidelines for *naming* and *renaming* of *City Assets*.

This policy outlines the criteria, conditions, and procedures that govern *naming* and *renaming* of *City Assets* in order to maintain their integrity, to encourage philanthropic giving while acknowledging public investments, and to safeguard against unwanted commercialization of *City Assets*.

This policy does not apply to:

1. Marketing Partnerships entered into under Council Policy 000-40, except that consideration should be given to Guiding Principles, Section C (Funding Criteria) below in regards to them;
2. The *naming* of public streets addressed in Chapter 12, Article 5, Division 11 of the San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC);

COUNCIL POLICY

CURRENT

3. Artworks, which are exempt from this Council Policy. Artworks are defined and governed by San Diego Municipal Code 26.0701 et seq.;
4. Public safety-related *City Assets*;
5. Council Policy 100-02 (Donation Acceptance);
6. *Donor Acknowledgement*; and
7. Council Policy 200-10 (Honorary Street Names).

DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this policy, the following definitions apply:

Board: Board as recognized by the San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC) and/or City Charter.

City Assets: Tangible or intangible items of value that are owned or created by the City, including but not limited to both *City facilities* and leaseholds that do not exceed 35 years and/or that confer ownership rights by agreement. This definition does not include Artworks, which are city assets under San Diego Municipal Code 26.0701 et seq.

City Facility (included in City Assets): Any part of real property or structure owned by the City or for which *naming* rights are conferred by agreement, including, but not limited to parks, libraries, *Recreational Facilities* buildings, parking facilities, interior or ancillary features that are a part of, or within, a larger facility and other City facilities.

City Sponsored or Recognized Support Group: May include, but is not limited to: recreation councils, “friends of” organizations, Community Planning Groups, town councils, or similar entities.

Commission: Commission as recognized by the SDMC and/or City Charter;

Department Director: Appointed director of the department that owns the *City Asset* eligible for *naming* or *renaming*. The director may assign this responsibility to other department staff within their delegation of authority.

COUNCIL POLICY

CURRENT

Donation or gift: A monetary (cash) contribution, endowments, personal property, real property, financial securities, equipment, in-kind goods or services, or any other *City Asset* that the City has accepted and for which the *donor* has not received any goods or services in return. For purposes of this Council Policy, the terms “donation” and “gift” shall be synonymous.

Donor: A person or other legal entity that proposes or provides a *donation* to the City.

Donor Acknowledgement: Excluding *naming*, donor acknowledgement is permanent writing on plaques, walls, stone carvings, pavers, bricks, electronic display, or interpretive signs that are temporary or permanent and are used to recognize the financial contribution of a *donor*.

Funding: Financial or in-kind resource to provide funding that might result in *naming* or *renaming*.

Funding Source: The source of *funding* which can include individuals, nonprofit organizations, and for-profit entities.

Naming: The selection and approval by the City for the initial *naming* of a *City Asset* other than streets within the public right of way.

Non-profit Organization: A corporation or an association that conducts business for the benefit of the general public without shareholders and without a profit motive.

Recreational Facility (included in City Assets): Major structures such as community centers, aquatic facilities, picnic shelters/pavilions, athletic courts, and fields.

Renaming: The selection and approval by the City for a new name of an existing *City Asset* other than streets within the public right of way.

Sign Ordinance: The City’s sign regulations contained in SDMC §§ 142.1201 – 142.1292.

POLICY:

The policy of the City is to reserve *naming* or *renaming* of *City Assets* for circumstances that will best serve the City’s interests and ensure a worthy and enduring legacy for the City. To this end, the City supports *naming* or *renaming* requests within the following broad categories:

COUNCIL POLICY

CURRENT

1. Location. As a general policy, a name should assist the public in identifying its location. The City shall first consider the name of the community area, the names of nearby geographic features, and the names of adjacent schools and streets when it is considering a *naming/renaming* request.
2. Significant Events, People, and Places. The history of a major event, place, or person may play an important role to preserve and honor a community's history, landmarks, or prominent geographical features. The City may name a *City Asset* for a major event, place, or person of social, cultural or historical significance to the local area when the *City Asset* is associated with or located near the events, people, or places of social, cultural or historical significance. The relationship of the event, person, or place to the *City Asset* must be demonstrated through research and documentation.
3. Outstanding Individuals. This category is designed to acknowledge individuals who have made substantial contributions to benefit the City, local community, park and recreation system, or public library. Naming or renaming a *City Asset* for an outstanding individual is encouraged for those person's whose significance and good reputation have been accepted in the community, City and/or State/National history. If it is not appropriate to name the larger *City Asset* after an individual, then naming or renaming can be subordinate to the name of the larger *City Asset* or the City may name an area or portion of the *City Asset* after an individual, including but not limited to a meeting room, structure, fountain, or garden.

In considering the *naming* or *renaming* of a *City Asset* after an individual, priority will be given to those who made a sustained and lasting contribution to:

- a. The City of San Diego
 - b. The State of California
 - c. The United States of America
4. Major Donations. The City has benefited from the generosity of residents, organizations, and businesses. The significance of *funding* may warrant acknowledging the *funding source* through *naming* or *renaming*.
- a. The threshold for *naming* or *renaming* a *City Asset* for an individual, organization, or business when *funding* is involved should include a *donation* agreement and one or more of the following:

COUNCIL POLICY

CURRENT

- i. A significant contribution towards the capital construction costs of the structure;
 - ii. A deed to the City of land for the majority of the *City Asset* by the *donor*; and/or
 - iii. A twenty-year endowment for the continued maintenance and operations of the *City Asset*.
- b. *Donors* seeking *naming* or *renaming* rights for major *donations* with respect to an individual should use the guidelines for Outstanding Individuals above.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

A. General Provisions

- 1. In considering proposals for the *naming* or *renaming* of a *City Asset*, the City will consider whether the proposed name will:
 - a. Engender a strong positive image consistent with the City's goals and values;
 - b. Be appropriate relative to the *City Asset*'s location and/or history;
 - c. Incorporate the assigned historic name if the *City Asset* is a designated historical resource listed on the local, State, or National Register of historic resources;
 - d. Have historical, cultural, or social significance for future generations;
 - e. Commemorate places, people, or events that are of continued importance to the City, community, region, or state;
 - f. Have symbolic value that transcends its ordinary meaning or use and enhances the character and identity of the *City Asset*;
 - g. Have broad public support; and
 - h. Not result in the excessive commercialization of the *City Asset*.

COUNCIL POLICY

CURRENT

2. The City will not permit corporate logos, insignias, or advertising slogans in a permanent naming or renaming of a City facility.
 3. A park or library's official documented name should not include the name of a corporation or business. If an organization or foundation's name consists of one or more individuals' names, then the guidelines for Outstanding Individual *naming* should be utilized.
 4. When considering the *naming* or *renaming* of a *City Asset* (excluding official documented names of parks and libraries) that includes a business name, *naming* or *renaming* must be for a defined contractual period of time with regard to the life of the *City Asset*.
 5. All related signage shall comply with the *Sign Ordinance*.
 6. The City shall retain full editorial control over all related signage subject to the *Sign Ordinance* and adhere to the below criteria.
 - a. Any physical form of on-site recognition shall not interfere with visitor use or routine operations.
 - b. The form of any on-site recognition shall:
 - i. Be of appropriate size and color within the design scheme of the facility;
 - ii. Not dominate the sign in terms of scale or color;
 - iii. Not detract from surroundings or any interpretive messages; and
 - iv. Be subject to review and approval by the *Department Director*.
- B. Funding Acceptance Criteria.* The City may not accept *funding* as part of a *naming* or *renaming* proposal that would create any conflict of interest, as set forth in the City's Ethics Ordinance (Chapter 2, Article 7, Division 35 of the SDMC) and the Fair Political Practices Commission regulations (Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations, sections 18110 – 18997). The following principles form the basis of the City's consideration of *naming* or *renaming* proposals based on *funding* of a *City Asset*:

COUNCIL POLICY

CURRENT

1. The mission of a *Funding Source* must not compete, impair or conflict with the policies, goals or operations of the City;
2. The *funding source* must provide a desirable association according to the Guiding Principles under this Policy; and
3. *Naming* or *renaming* rights offered are commensurate with the relative value of the *funding*.

PROCEDURES

A. *Naming* or *Renaming* Application Process

1. Applicants and proposers (including *City Sponsored* and/or *City Recognized Support Groups*) shall submit their *naming* or *renaming* proposal to the *Department Director* depending on asset type.
2. If applicant's proposal follows the intent of this Council Policy, the *Department Director* shall make a proposal in writing for *naming* or *renaming* of a *City Asset* as follows:
 - a. For library facilities, the *Department Director* will make the proposal to the Board of Library Commissioners.
 - b. For parks and *recreational facilities*, the *Department Director* will make the proposal to the Park and Recreation Board.
 - c. For other *City Assets*, the *Department Director* will make the proposal to the appropriate Deputy Chief Operating Officer for the City Facility for which the *naming* or *renaming* is proposed.
 - d. Other City staff may review and provide input on the proposal for *naming* or *renaming*.
3. Written proposals must, at a minimum, include the following information:
 - a. The proposed name;
 - b. Reasons for the proposed name, including a discussion of the criteria identified in this policy;

COUNCIL POLICY

CURRENT

- c. The amount of the *donation* or *funding* provided for the *City Asset*, if applicable;
- d. Written documentation outlining community support for the proposed name; and
- e. If proposing to *rename* a *City Asset*, justification for changing an established name.

B. *Naming and Renaming* Review Process

1. Upon receipt of a *naming* or *renaming* proposal for any *City Asset*, the *Department Director* reviewing the *naming* or *renaming* proposal shall consider the following items in the review, including but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Submit the proposal to appropriate City historical staff to review the California Historic Resources Inventory Database (CHRID) to determine if the *City Asset* is a Designated Historical Resources with an assigned historic name;
 - b. Ensure that supporting information has been authenticated;
 - c. If the *City Asset* is a Designated Historical resource listed on the local, State or National Register of Historic Places, any on-site recognition shall comply with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and shall be reviewed and approved by the City's Historical Resources staff according to those standards;
 - d. Ensure compliance with Charter section 225 (Mandatory Disclosure of Business Interests);
 - e. Consider the impact of the *naming* or *renaming* to the community; and
 - f. Consider the cost of implementation and signage, and identify the *funding* to cover such costs.
2. The *Department Director* will submit the proposal to the City Attorney's Office for legal review of the following issues that include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Ownership rights, by agreement or by law; and

COUNCIL POLICY

CURRENT

- b. Adherence to City policies, such as the San Diego Charter and SDMC, as well as any local, state, or federal regulation.
3. For all *City Assets* other than a library or park that do not involve *funding*, the *Department Director* will submit a recommendation to the Assistant Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, or Deputy Chief Operating Officer as appropriate for review. The *Department Director* will submit the proposal for final approval of *naming* or *renaming* to the Chief Operating Officer. Prior to approval, City staff will notify the applicable Council District(s) and publish a notice with 30 days for comments by the public that will be taken into consideration by the Department Director following the process outlined herein.

If a *naming* or *renaming* request is for a library or park and does not involve *funding*, then the *Department Director* will advise the applicable board or commission who will invite comments from relevant community groups or associations.

C. The City, in its sole discretion, may:

1. Reject *naming* or *renaming* proposals or remove existing *naming* that portray or include depictions, words, or phrases that the City reasonably deems to be harmful, controversial or otherwise do not support the guiding principles stated in this policy; and
2. Reserve the right to rename any *City Asset* for any reason, for instance if the resident, organization, or business for which it is named turns out to be disreputable, becomes disreputable or does not otherwise support the Guiding Principles set forth in this Policy.

FUNDRAISING GUIDELINES

From time to time, the City may receive offers for outside support groups to identify donors to fundraise for specific *City Assets* in exchange for *naming* rights. *City Sponsored or Recognized Support Groups* intending to fundraise (excluding *Donor Acknowledgement* programs) for multiple *naming* rights or major projects must take the following steps:

1. Develop recommendations for *naming* opportunities with gift levels prior to receiving gifts and offering *naming* rights to prospective donors.

COUNCIL POLICY

CURRENT

2. Draft and submit recommended *naming* opportunities with gift levels to the *Department Director* for review.
3. Upon receipt of recommended naming opportunities with gift levels, the *Department Director* reviewing the *recommendation* will consider the following items in the review, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Submit the request to appropriate City historical staff to review the City's CHRID to determine if the *City Asset* is a Designated Historical Resource with an assigned historic name;
 - b. Ensure that supporting information has been authenticated;
 - c. If the *City Asset* is a Designated Historical Resource listed on the local, State or National Register of Historic Places, any on-site recognition shall comply with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and shall be reviewed and approved by the City's Historical Resources staff according to those standards;
 - d. Ensure compliance with Charter section 225 (Mandatory Disclosure of Business Interests);
 - e. Consider the community impact;
 - f. Consider the impact of the *donation* or *funding* to the completion of a project, if applicable; and
 - g. Consider the cost of implementation and signage, and identify the *funding* to cover such costs.
4. The *Department Director* will submit the proposal to the City Attorney's Office for legal review of the following issues that include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Ownership rights, by agreement or by law; and
 - b. Adherence to City policies, such as the San Diego Charter and SDMC, as well as any local, state, or federal regulation.
5. Upon completion of the above steps, the *Department Director* will work with the City Attorney to prepare a draft agreement with the *City Sponsored or Recognized Support Group*.

COUNCIL POLICY

CURRENT

6. Upon approval by the *Department Director*, the *City Sponsored or Recognized Support Group* will submit the recommended *naming* or *renaming* opportunities with gift levels and draft agreement to the corresponding board or commission.
7. Upon approval by the board or commission, the *Department Director* will submit the final draft recommendation on the *naming* or *renaming* opportunities with gift levels along with the draft agreement to the City Council for final approval. Only after City Council approval may the *City Sponsored or Recognized Support Groups* begin soliciting and accepting donations for *naming* or *renaming* rights.
8. No final commitment to name a *City Asset* or portion thereof shall be made to a potential donor without the final approval by the *Department Director* and Assistant Chief Operating Officer or Chief Operating Officer. *Naming* or *renaming* rights that include *funding* will have final approval by City Council.

HISTORY:

“Naming of City Assets”

Adopted by Resolution R-311043 – 04/13/2017

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: yellow; padding: 5px;">City of Menlo Park</div> City Council Policy </div>		
Department City Council Subject Naming and/or Changing the Name of Facilities	Page 1 of 1	Effective Date February 25, 1986
	Approved by	Procedure # CC-86-
	Department Head	
	City Manager	

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

From time to time the City has the opportunity to name a new facility, or is requested to change the name of a previously designated park, playground, building or other unit under the City's jurisdiction.

In order to formalize the City's consideration of these requests, and to provide better guidelines to the public, the City does hereby adopt the following policy guidelines for the naming of facilities.

1. It shall be the policy of the City not to change the name of any existing recreation and park facility, particularly one whose name has City or national significance, unless there is the most extraordinary circumstances of City or National interest and no other new facility can so be designated.
2. The existing place names within Menlo Park shall be deemed to have historic significance to the City. The City will modify existing names only with the greatest reluctance and only to commemorate a person or persons who have made major, overriding contributions to the City and whose distinctions are as yet unrecognized.
3. The Park and Recreation Commission, after considering inputs from the community, will recommend to the City Council names for new parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, paths, tennis courts, flower beds, buildings and miscellaneous facilities. The naming will recognize:
A deceased person (no sooner than five years after death, ethnic or other national or community groups not yet honored in some fashion, who have made significant contributions to the City and/or the Park and Recreation and have not been previously honored in a meaningful way by the City.
4. It shall be the policy of the City generally to encourage plaques commemorating donations including tree memorials, horticultural collections or plant materials.
5. Where appropriate to the facility, the City encourages the donation of memorial benches.
6. At those facilities having recreation buildings, the City from time to time may authorize placing of a memorial plaque inside a building when that facility is closely identified with a person or group, but the policy of the City is to retain the historic name of the facility.
7. For other than naming a new facility, it is the policy of the City to take no action until at least six months from the receipt of a suggested name change or the adoption of these policies.

(Council took a look at this policy again on Jan. 27, 1998 with no changes)



DRAFT REDLINED CODE

TO: Historic Preservation Commission
FROM: Alison Brake CNU-A, Historic Preservation Officer - Planning and Development Services
DATE: July 11, 2022
RE: Proposed Amendments to the Development Code include items within the following topics. Please reference the "Justification Table" for background information associated with each proposed amendment.

1. Designation Criteria for Local Historic Districts and Local Historic Landmarks
2. Definitions in San Marcos Development Code
3. Definitions in San Marcos Design Manual

DESIGNATION CRITERIA FOR LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

CHAPTER 2. DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES

#1

ARTICLE 5: ZONING PROCEDURES

DIVISION 4: APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT OR HISTORIC LANDMARK

Section 2.5.4.5 ~~Criteria for Approval~~ Designation Criteria for Historic Districts and Landmarks

~~In making a determination or recommendation regarding the establishment or expansion of a Historic District or Landmark the following factors should be considered:~~

- ~~A. Historical, architectural and cultural significance of the site(s)~~
- ~~B. Suitability for preservation or restoration;~~
- ~~C. Educational value; and~~
- ~~D. Satisfaction of criteria established for inclusion of the site(s) and/or district in the National Register of Historic Places.~~

- A. Historic districts and landmarks shall be evaluated for designation using the criteria listed in subsection (B) and the criteria applied to evaluate properties for inclusion in the National Register. In order to be eligible for historic landmark designation, properties shall meet at least three (3) of the criteria listed. Historic districts shall consist of at least two (2) or more structures within a legally defined boundary that meet at least three (3) of the criteria. Additionally, all designated landmarks and districts shall demonstrate clear delineation of the legal boundaries of such designated resources.
- B. Criteria For Evaluation.
 - 1. Its value as a visible or archeological reminder of the cultural heritage of the community, or national event;
 - 2. Its location as a site of a significant local, county, state, or national event;
 - 3. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, state, or nation;
 - 4. Its identification as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the community, county, state, or nation;
 - 5. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials;

6. Its historical, architectural or cultural character as a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure, including, but not limited to, bridges, acequias, gas stations, transportation shelters, or other commercial structures;
 7. Its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature;
 8. Its historical, architectural, or cultural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship;
 9. Its character as a geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of historically, architecturally or culturally significant sites, buildings, objects or structures united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development;
 10. Its character as an established and geographically definable neighborhood, united by culture, architectural style or physical plan and development;
 11. It is distinctive in character, interest or value; strongly exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, ethnic or historical heritage of San Marcos, Texas or the United States;
 12. It is an important example of a particular architectural type or specimen;
 13. It bears an important and significant relationship to other distinctive structures, sites, or areas, either as an important collection of properties or architectural style or craftsmanship with few intrusions, or by contributing to the overall character of the area according to the plan based on architectural, historic or cultural motif;
 14. It possesses significant archeological value that has produced or is likely to produce data affecting theories of historic or prehistoric interest;
 15. It represents a resource, whether natural or man-made, which greatly contributes to the character or image of a defined neighborhood or community area; or
 16. It is designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark or State Archeological Landmark or is included on the National Register of Historic Places.
- C. Properties eligible for designation include, but are not limited to, those listed below:
1. Buildings or places which have come to represent a part of San Marcos's cultural heritage for at least twenty-five (25) years;
 2. Architectural curiosities, one-of-a-kind buildings and notable examples of architectural styles and periods or methods of construction, particularly local or regional types and buildings by internationally known architects or master builders and important works by minor ones;
 3. Properties that are part of a cluster which provide a specific representation of an architectural or historic era or event;
 4. Parks, plazas, bridges, streets, walkways, acequias, vistas and objects that have special cultural, historic or architectural significance, including studios of artists, writers or musicians during years of significant activity;
 5. Institutions that provide evidence of the cultural history of San Marcos (churches, universities, art centers, theaters and entertainment halls) as well as stores, businesses and other properties that provide a physical record of the experience of particular ethnic groups;
 6. Markets and commercial structures or blocks which are important to the cultural life of San Marcos and groups of buildings, structures and/or sites representative of, or associated with particular social, ethnic or economic groups during a particular period;
 7. Archaeological sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history, historic or prehistoric cemeteries, battlefields or shrines;
 8. Buildings that physically and spatially comprise a specific historical or architectural environment or clusters of historically, architecturally, or culturally related buildings that represent the standards and tastes of a specific segment of a community or neighborhood;
 9. Unrelated structures that represent a historical or cultural progression or various styles and functions, or cohesive townscapes or streetscapes that possess an identity of place;
 10. Objects such as fountains, clocks, markers, sculpture, bridges, and acequias which are important to the historical and cultural life of the city and related to a specific location; or
 11. Walkways, setbacks, open grass or landscaped areas along the San Marco River, including special vistas associated throughout city development patterns in and near plazas, parks and riverbanks.

DEFINITIONS

#2

CHAPTER 8. DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1: DEFINED TERMS

The following amendments are proposed for existing definitions in Chapter 8, Article 1 of the Development Code:

- 110. Historic District:** an Overlay District intended to preserve and protect Historic Structures, Thoroughfares, and neighborhoods that serve as visible reminders of the history and cultural heritage of the City, the State and the United States, as determined in accordance with Chapter 2, Article 5, Division 4. A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structure, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.
- 111. Historic Landmark:** ~~a site having historical, architectural, or cultural significance, which is suitable for preservation or Restoration, has educational value and satisfies the criteria established for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; Any individual site, building, structure, object, cultural landscape, historic landscape, or historic resource which has historic, architectural, or cultural significance~~ as determined in accordance with Chapter 2, Article 5, Division 4.
- 112. Historic Structure:** ~~any Structure that is:~~
- ~~a. Listed individually in the National Register of Historical Places or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register; and/or~~
 - ~~b. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered Historic District or a district preliminarily determined by the secretary to qualify as a registered Historic District; and/or~~
 - ~~c. Individually listed on a local or state inventory of historic places.~~
- Any individual site, building, structure, object, cultural landscape, or historic landscape which is potentially eligible for local, state, or National Register of Historic Places designation.

#3

APPENDIX C. HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGN GUIDELINES

ARTICLE 6: DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are proposed for addition to Article 6, Appendix C of the Design Manual:

- **Cultural Landscape:** a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.
 - a. Historic Site: a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person. Examples include battlefields and president's house properties.
 - b. Historic Designed Landscape: a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition. The landscape may be associated with a significant person(s), trend, or event in landscape architecture; or illustrate an important development in the theory and practice of landscape architecture. Aesthetic values play a significant role in designed landscapes. Examples include parks, campuses, and estates.

- c. *Historic Vernacular Landscape*: a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, family or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of those everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. They can be a single property such as a farm or a collection of properties such as a district of historic farms along a river valley. Examples include rural villages, industrial complexes, and agricultural landscapes.
 - d. *Ethnographic Landscape*: a landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples are contemporary settlements, religious sacred sites and massive geological structures. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence and ceremonial grounds are often components.
 - **Historic landscapes**: include residential gardens and community parks, scenic highways, rural communities, institutional grounds, cemeteries, battlefields and zoological gardens. They are composed of a number of character-defining features which, individually or collectively contribute to the landscape's physical appearance as they have evolved over time. In addition to vegetation and topography, cultural landscapes may include water features, such as ponds, streams, and fountains; circulation features, such as roads, paths, steps, and walls; buildings; and furnishings, including fences, benches, lights and sculptural objects.
 - **Historic Integrity**: the ability of a structure or district to convey its historic, geographic, architectural, or cultural significance. To have integrity means that a structure or district can be recognized as belonging to its particular time and place in San Marcos's history. The seven (7) qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity are:
 - a. *Location*: The place where the historic structure was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
 - b. *Setting*: The physical environment of a historic structure.
 - c. *Design*: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a structure.
 - d. *Materials*: The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic structure.
 - e. *Workmanship*: The physical evidence of a particular culture or people's craft during any given period in history.
 - f. *Feeling*: A structure's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
 - g. *Association*: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic structure.
- Determining which of these seven (7) qualities are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.